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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1858.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE LEGISLATURE,
First District—IRA H. HIGGINS, A. L. BAKER.
Second District—HERMANN PRUE, CASPAR BUTZ.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN GRAY, of Jefferson.

FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM JAMES, of Barrington.

Mr. Hayes on Liberty.

The men who have opened the door for all these wrongs talk to us in dulcet tones in praise of liberty and self-government. *They are murdering liberty,* Lib-erty lies bleeding on the green sod of Kansas. Don't you hear her inviolate voice? Every west wind bears it to our ears. *"Help! help me, sons of Washington, or I am forever slain!"* What says Senator Douglas? Is the Governor's fatherland to be free.

Our glorious flag! Lo! Freedom's story
Shall wafted be o'er all the world—
The tyrant's fear—the People's glory,
Where'er on earth it is unfurled.
Beneath that flag we'll boldly fight
For Liberty, with Freemen's might.

Gov. Chase Coming—Grand Republican Rallies.

Governor S. P. Chase, of Ohio, will address Mass Meetings of the people at the following times and places:

Chicago, Tuesday night at Metropolitan Hall.....October 26.
Joliet, Wednesday P. M.....October 27.
Wauconda, Thursday P. M.....October 28.
Geneseo, Friday P. M.....October 29.
Geneseo, Saturday P. M.....October 30.

The friends of Republican principles are requested to make all necessary arrangements.

FREDERICK HECKER TO-NIGHT.

To-night there will be a great gathering of the German Republicans at the Metropolitan Hall.

FREDERICK HECKER, of St. Clair County, the eminent statesman and patriot, will address his fellow-citizens on the political topics of the day.

After the meeting there will be a grand torch-light procession through the principal streets of the city.

By order of the
COMMITTEE.

Governor Corwin.

We have received a number of letters, from different parts of the State, inquiring where Corwin is to speak in Illinois. We do not know. The Cincinnati *Gazette* first stated that he was coming to Illinois, but beyond that we have no information. We presume he is not coming.

The Apportionment—The Invasion.

The *four* Northern Congressional Districts polled 125,000 votes in 1856. The *five* Central and Southern Districts polled 114,000.

The four Northern Districts are represented in the State Senate by *eleven* Senators; the five Southern ones by *fourteen*, thus giving 114,000 voters in the Southern counties *three* more Senators than 125,000 voters in the Northern counties. If the State was fairly apportioned, the four Northern districts would be entitled to thirteen Senators and thirty-nine Representatives, instead of eleven Senators and thirty-three Representatives—the Southern counties having forty-two Representatives of the seventy-five.

Every county in the four Northern districts, except perhaps two, will give a majority for Lincoln, which would elect him if they possessed the representation in the Legislature to which their population entitles them. It will thus be seen that Douglas has an advantage equal to four Senators and twelve Representatives in the present apportionment law. Yet, in the face of this immense start in the race, his satraps are importing from the Northern counties, and from other States, "voting cattle," and colonizing them in the close counties of the centre. Why are they doing it? Because they believe that a vast majority of the people of Illinois are opposed to his re-election, and desire no more of his services in the Senate Chamber. Hence, they are pouring their hordes of roving vagabonds upon the central counties, to overslaugh the will of the people. This conduct certainly evinces a marvelous regard for the "great principles of my bill"—of leaving the people perfectly free to choose their own public servants, subject only to the Constitution, &c.

But we have an abiding faith that the stupendous fraud upon the ballot-box, contemplated by the minions of Stephen A. Douglas, will not be successful; that the "invaded" counties will defend their rights, and drive away the imported voting machines from the polls, and return members who will give "my place" to honest Abraham Lincoln.

Governor Chase at Geneseo.

The Republicans of Geneseo are making extensive preparations for a great meeting at that place next Saturday. They expect large delegations from Rock Island, Whiteside and Bureau counties, and a turn out *en masse* of the people of Henry. They calculate on beating the crowds that will be at Rockford, Mendota or Warren. They are going to show the Buckeye Governor how many people there are in that "neck of woods."

But the Mendota boys are not idle. They say they are going to see the Geneseo crowd and go it a thousand better. Mendota is one of the best points in the State for making a great demonstration, as it is located near the corner of four counties, and in a thickly settled country. One of the largest meetings of the Fremont campaign was held at Mendota. Gov. Chase speaks there on next Friday.

The Galena District.

Governor CHASE speaks at Warren, in Jo Daviess County, next Thursday. Warren is located on the Illinois Central Railroad, half-way between Galena and Freeport, and near the line between Stephenson and Jo Daviess Counties. An immense crowd is anticipated. A spirited rivalry has sprung up between the Republicans of the two counties to see which will turn out the largest number of persons to the meeting. We learn that a great many are coming over from Wisconsin to hear the Buckeye Governor. The Douglas worshippers have been flattering themselves that they were going to elect Minnesota Strockey, of Lodge No. 2, to the Senate, over Addams, the Lincoln candidate. We understand that some of them have gone the length of making bets on it. All such offers are quietly picked up in Freeport and Galena, by the "other side," not for the purpose of gain, but to make the Dred Scottites defray the campaign expenses to which they have subjected the Republicans.

Minnesota Election—The End of Mather Shields.

The election in Minnesota has resulted in giving the House of Representatives to the Republicans by a majority of six, and the Senate to the Democrats by a majority of three—Republican majority on joint ballot, *three*. The St. Paul *Times* of the 21st foots up as follows:

	Republicans.	Democrats.
Senate	7	10
House	17	11

The pro-slavery papers concede the House to the Republicans, but claim four majority in the Senate.

This result will create a vacancy in the U. S. Senate—Shields' term expiring on the 4th of March next. It is doubtful, indeed, whether this Legislature will ever hold a session. At the last session the Democrats, fearing the triumph of the Republicans in the coming election, passed a law postponing the next meeting of the Legislature two years, *unless called together by the Governor, who is a Democrat.* This was done after their failure to re-elect Shields in advance of the election by the people immediately preceding the expiration of his term. At any rate Mr. Shields goes out.

Reasons for a Special Session of the Indiana Legislature.

The public necessities which demand an extra session of the Indiana Legislature, called by Governor Willard, are, according to the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, to raise a State revenue upon the general levy of this year, to provide for the payment of the interest upon the public debt, to meet the current expenses of the Government, and to pass a law for the appraisement of the taxable property of the State, so as to equalize and make just this public burden upon its citizens.

Vice-President Breckinridge has no Sympathy for Douglas.

The editor of the St. Louis *News* has been shown a letter, from a prominent Democrat in Kentucky, in which the following passage occurs:

> The report in regard to Breckinridge sympathizing with Douglas, I do not believe has any foundation in fact. No man of reputation or influence in Kentucky will commit himself for Douglas, or stump Illinois for him. Indeed, on the contrary, there are some who would not be ashamed to take the stump against him, if they did not believe that it would result in benefiting Douglas; because of the sympathy it would create for him on account of outside and open State influence, as would be manifested.

For the Press and Tribune.

To Frederick Hecker.

BY JOHN MAYHEW.

Welcome to the Gardes d'Or,
Bravest of the German heroes!
Thou hast nobly done thy duty,
When thou fought'st against those Neros—
The petty Kings of Germany—
The Fatherland, thou would'st not free.

True patriot of thy country's claim,
Against a host of demon minions!
But overpowered by trait'rous hordes,
Found refuge in our free dominions:
We welcome thee with jubilee,
Thou champion bold for Liberty!

Do not despair of Fatherland
Although thou failed'st, O noble Hecker!
For soon another Patriot band,
In the fruitful vales of Rhine and Neckar,
Shall rise and strike for Liberty—
The German's Fatherland to free.

Our glorious flag! Lo! Freedom's story
Shall wafted be o'er all the world—
The tyrant's fear—the People's glory,
Where'er on earth it is unfurled.
Beneath that flag we'll boldly fight
For Liberty, with Freemen's might.

MORE INDICATIONS OF FRAUD!

Douglas to be Elected by Imported Votes.

AWAKE, FREEMEN OF ILLINOIS!

We publish this morning, a letter from a truthful and responsible gentleman at Beloit, another from a gentleman of like character, a resident of Kankakee, and an extract from the St. Louis *Democrat*—all of which contain incontestable proofs of the intentions of the Douglas Democracy to overrun the interior counties of this State with fraudulent votes. Irishmen are daily pouring into Illinois by the hundred from the North; and daily, openly and shamelessly, by the boat-load, from the South. They are seen and marked on all the interior railroads, particularly on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, and they are swarming thick in the closely contested counties of the Centre. Not a mail that does not bring us intelligence to this effect, not a man from Sangamon, Schuyler, McDonough, Champaign, McLean, Coles, Edgar, &c., who does not confirm what our letters say. We have struggled against the belief that there were men in Illinois base and traitorous enough to attempt a fraud upon the ballot-box, and through it, upon the sovereignty of the people of the State; but the evidence accumulates so rapidly and becomes so plain and explicit that we can no longer doubt that an extensive scheme of corruption has been organized and is now being carried out. From this cause, and this cause only, are we in danger of defeat. With the prospect of *twenty-five thousand* majority on our State ticket, we are at the mercy of any two thousand perjured scoundrels whom far greater scoundrels may skillfully distribute in scarce half a dozen counties within easy reach! But we have faith in the integrity and courage of the rural districts—faith that the Americans and Republicans to a man, and all the honest Democrats will unite to prevent the perpetration of the outrage which has been planned—faith that, if such a course becomes necessary for the preservation of the purity of the polls, the yeomanry, who are still willing to obey the honestly expressed will of the people, will shoulder their muskets, or as our revolutionary fathers did, arm themselves with reaping hooks and pitchforks, and drive the vagabonds back to the holes and dens whence they have crawled out. It is time to make a stand! —to meet this Irish Catholic element face to face, and at once decide the question whether it or the American people shall choose and inaugurate the rulers of this country. Let our friends organize all over the State their committees of vigilance and inquiry; let them know, as far as possible, every legal voter within their respective towns and precincts. Let them warn these imported hirelings that they are watched, and that their crimes will be punished promptly and adequately. Let them arouse the whole country and go *en masse* to the polls, and we shall swing clear of this point of danger, and secure a triumph in spite of fraud. An immense majority of the people—of the legal voters—of the State, native and foreign born, are the friends of Lincoln. Let that majority see to it that their rights are respected. It is easier to preserve our liberties than to conquer them anew. Up, men, and be at work!

First Congressional District of Iowa.

In twenty-four of the thirty-nine counties embracing the First Congressional District of Iowa, says the Davenport *Gazette*, S. P. Curtis, Republican, has a majority of 1,421 over Trimble. The remaining counties will decrease his majority to about 800 or 900, which will be a Republican gain of 100 per cent. since the gubernatorial election of last year.

President Blanchard's Appointments.

A dispatch received from President Blanchard at a late hour on Saturday evening, informs us that he cannot fill his appointments at Aurora, Wankegan, Belvidere, Galena and Freeport, as previously announced in the PRESS & TRIBUNE.

Fire at Joliet.

About 3 o'clock this morning, the wholesale liquor establishment of Mr. George Deppech, on Jefferson street, south of Chicago street, was discovered to be on fire. The fire companies were promptly on hand, and did good service in saving the adjoining buildings, although the alarm was given too late to save the building in which the fire originated. There was about $5,000 worth of liquor stored at the time, about $2,000 worth of which was saved. The total loss of Mr. Deppeh is estimated at $3,000, which we understand is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*True Democrat, 23d.*

THE CITY.

☞ The last *Harper's Weekly* has a capital series of illustrations in Hoppin's best style, of Lowell's poem "The Courtin."

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—The alarm of fire just before dark Friday evening, was caused by an attempt to burn the house and surrounding buildings of the milkman, Mr. Biggins, on S. Desplaines street, between Jackson and Van Buren sts. The fire was kindled in the midst of the hay mow, but was fortunately extinguished before getting much headway. The greater portion of the damage done was to the roof, which was partially burned off.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—On Friday afternoon the body of a unknown man was found floating in the outlet of Mud Lake. From its condition it had evidently been in the water a long time. It was the body of a man about five feet ten inches high; dark brown hair; dressed in a dark green coat, black cloth vest, hickory shirt, blue overalls, drab hat, white felt hat and rubber boots. A whisky bottle in his pocket gave the clue to his death. No one in that neighborhood knew him. The Coroner held an inquest the same night.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The above-named Association has been recently reorganized, with the following board of officers: N. S. Bouton, President; W. H. Magee, Vice-President; C. M. Taintor, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee: S. D. Ward, C. G. Wicker, L. Morehouse, G. A. Forsyth, Samuel Bliss. It is to be maintained, as in time past, as a medium by means of which strangers in our city, young men who have come among our community to reside, may be reached and surrounded with the home influences and put in connection with that class of acquaintances and associations which are in city life a safeguard so young man may wisely or safely spare.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—CAUTION TO BOYS.—A prevalent amusement among boys just now, is walking upon stilts; and the temerity with which some of the little fellows jump about their feet, much further from the side-walk than they should be, cannot fail to end in disaster. On Saturday morning last between 7 and 8 o'clock, a little boy named John Maguire, who lives on Foster street, in the West Division, while trying to step up stairs on his stilts, tripped and fell; one of the stilts becoming entangled with his arm, a fracture of both bones between the elbow and the wrist was the consequence. The young sufferer was promptly attended to by Dr. J. Maclister, and he is doing well.

GRAND RALLY AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Speech of Ex-Mayor Wentworth.

THE CAMP-FIRES BURNING BRIGHTLY.

Metropolitan Hall was the scene of a noble gathering of Republicans, on Saturday evening, to listen to the opening speech of Ex-Mayor Wentworth in the present campaign, in our State, to which he has but recently returned after several months' absence. Just now we are in the midst of the era for gatherings that tax the capacity of our largest places of assembly; but we must pronounce the rally of Saturday night last, the largest that ever assembled within a public hall in this city, or probably in the Northwest.

The settees were removed from the entire area of the floor, and every available inch of standing or sitting room was filled before the hour appointed, and so remained, even though after that time delegations arrived from remote portions of our city, headed by bands of music and bearing transparencies and banners, and thus hundreds on hundreds were turned away unable to obtain admission.

A notable feature of the occasion and of the enthusiasm, was that taken by our German and Scandinavian fellow citizens, the Clubs of which were out in full force, headed by bands of music, with which at the close of the meeting, they paraded our principal streets.

There must have been from 3,500 to 4,000 in the hall, which, had the space offered, would have been swelled to 5,000. Ex-Mayor Wentworth was the speaker of the evening, while Frank Lumbard was present, armed and equipped with a new assortment of stirring Campaign Songs, which will do for other gatherings, and of which we *give our readers two*, as follows, premising that Frank Lumbard on Saturday evening did them the fullest justice.

OLD JOHN TUCKER.

We hear a cry loud and far off,
Like a light it comes from hill to hill—
From Pennsylvania to the West,
And o'er the Buckeye valley sweeps—
Get out the way Stephen Douglas!
Get out the way Stephen Douglas!
Get out the way Stephen Douglas!
Lincoln's the man we want to serve us!

The Hoosier State first caught the cry,
The Hawkeye State then raised it high,
The Sucker State now wants the day,
When Lincoln reigns in victory!
Get out the way, &c.

Cheer on, for victory's on its way,
No power its onward march can stay:
As well to stop the thunder's roar,
As hope for Douglas to serve us more.
Get out the way, &c.

Then, Freemen, rally, one and all,
Respond to our brave leader's call!
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil want we,
And Lincoln to lead for Liberty!
Get out the way, &c.

RALLYING SONG.

TUNE—"The Marseillaise Hymn."

Hurrah! Hurrah! from hill and valley,
Hurrah from prairie's vale and town,
Arouse our gallant sons for rally—
For Liberty and for Liberty!
Let him who by our cause is ending,
Behind recruiters maybe found;
Now save our State from end ess shame
Which Douglas' bargain would bring on.
Our standard bearer then,
The brave of Illinois, he,
Free Speech! Free Press! Free Soil
and Free Men—
LINCOLN AND LIBERTY.

The speech was characteristic of our ex-Mayor, hence could scarcely fail to be searching and scathing on Little Dug.

The rally is a pioneer of the noble gatherings to take place the present week, the noble HECKER filling Metropolitan Hall this evening, and Gov. Chase, of Ohio, the gallant champion of liberty, is to follow on the place and in like style, on Tuesday evening. The spirit with which our Republicans have gone into the work within the past week indicates fully that the few days yet remaining of the campaign will see our camp fires brightly burning. As Frank Lumbard sang on Saturday evening:

"The six years' race is to be run,
In a few days, a few days;
By Slavery's hack it can't be won,
Oh! take "four" home.
"Little Dug" was left to run a race,
In his late days, his late days!
For Slavery's loss, had strained his back,
Oh! take it home!

Free Trade With Canada.

Communications from the New York Chamber of Commerce and Hon. Mr. Merritt, of Canada.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

On Saturday soon the Board of Trade was called to order by the President, Julian S. Ramsey, Esq., to take take into consideration two communications which he had received—one from the Chamber of Commerce, New York, and the other from Hon. Mr. Merritt, of Canada, relative to the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain—so far as it refers to the trade between the United States and Canada.

The following are the communications:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, October 18, 1858.

To the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

SIR: A committee of this Chamber was appointed to consider the communication herewith enclosed from the Hon. W. H. Merritt, of Canada.

The questions presented arise out of the Reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States on the following points, viz:

"Can Flour manufactured in Canada from Wheat grown in the United States be admitted free of duty in our ports?

And can *Shaved Shingles* be admitted into the U. S. duty free?—it being understood that our government has decided that in both cases duties must be levied on admission into the United States. I respectfully ask for your views on the subject at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,
JAS. D. P. ODDIE,
Chairman of Committee.

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 30th, 1858.

To the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Chicago:

SIR—On the 6th of November, 1857, I had the honor of calling the attention of the Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to the *magnitude and value of the Commerce of the Lakes, and its rapid diversion through the United States*—suggesting the cause to the operation of the Postal Subsidy granted by the Government of Great Britain and the United States, to the different lines of steamers between Liverpool and New York. The only remedy suggested, was to obtain a similar subsidy, for the same object, between Liverpool and Quebec.

On the 2d of January, 1858, a communication was received from the Colonial Department, assigning certain reasons against granting this Subsidy to Quebec, to which I had the honor to reply, on the 30th April following. The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and New-Castle-Upon-Tyne, expressed the following opinion on the subject of this communication: "*Resolved*, "That this Chamber will co-operate with the "different Boards of Trade in Canada and the "Western States, in any measure for opening a "more direct Commercial Intercourse between "the respective countries; and that this Chamber will give the fullest consideration to any "communications from the above Associations, "who, from their local and practical information may be expected to take the initiative on this subject."

On the 27th of July, a Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Cayley, Inspector-General; Seymour, Dobord, Dorion, Buchanan, Cameron, Howland and Merritt, to inquire into the practical operation of the past and present course of the Foreign and Home Trade of Canada. In this Report, (which is enclosed herewith,) the Two Resolutions of the Chamber are recommended to unite in an address to the Imperial Government, which would have been unanimously adopted had opportunity offered, as shown by the printed List of names herewith.

This is a sufficient proof of the general feeling which prevails in favor of opening this direct line by the St. Lawrence. At the same time, it would be desirable to obtain the opinion of the different Boards of Trade, as suggested by the above Resolution of the Chambers of Commerce. You will therefore materially forward the object by enclosing a Resolution embodying your opinions to each.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. HAMILTON MERRILL.

The President stated that when he received these communications he submitted them to the Standing Committee, so that they might investigate the subject and report thereon to the Board.

J. J. Richards, Esq., Chairman of the Standing Committee, thereupon submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, Oct. 20, 1858.

To the Board of Trade:

Your committee having placed in their hands the following communication from the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, viz:

"Can Flour manufactured from wheat grown in the United States be admitted free of duty in our ports?"

Your committee are of the opinion that not only flour made of wheat can and should be admitted free of duty, but that flour or meal whether made from wheat, corn, oats or any grain the product of the United States, should be admitted free, for the following reasons: First—the cause of duties being now laid upon flour arrives from the fact, that the word *or* in the Canadian act, is written *and* in the Reciprocity Treaty of the United States, and practically annulling the treaty. Secondly, that the Canadian Government construes it in the same sense with your committee as is evidently the case, from the fact that grain in bond is sent to Canada by American citizens, by them floured in our ports and reshipped to Canadian ports and sold, on which the Canadian Government collect no duties, nor do they claim to do so.

Second—Can sheaved shingles be admitted into the U. S. duty free?

This matter has not been as fully brought under our consideration as the first. But we are of the opinion that the view taken of this matter by your own Government is correct, though evidently not the same as held by the Canadian Government, and your committee would recommend that this subject be referred to the Board for an expression of their opinion—that the Board instruct the President to appoint a committee consisting of the following members: Thomas Richmond, James Peck, B. S. Shepard, Charles Walker, Eli Bates, George Steele, Clinton Briggs, Wesley Munger, J. J. Richards, I. Y. Munn, C. T. Wheeler, T. W. Alexander, R. McChesney.

J. J. RICHARDS,
G. M. HOW,
ELI BATES,
W. S. STEWART,
CLINTON BRIGGS.

On motion, it was resolved that the above report be accepted, and the whole matter be referred to the committee named for their consideration.

After the above proceedings were over, G. M. How, Esq., on the part of the Standing Committee, read a report on the case which came up before the Board of Trade, at its semi-annual meeting, relating to a difficulty between W. V. Coe, Esq., and Messrs. Van Inwagen & Co. After some discussion, however, the report was referred back to the same committee, for further consideration.

The following preamble and resolution was offered and carried:

WHEREAS, doubts are entertained whether members of the Reference Committee have authority, under the Charter and By-Laws of this Association, to administer oaths to witnesses in cases referred to them for adjudication: and

WHEREAS, the Charter contemplates the awards of such Reference Committee shall be binding, and of the same legal force as awards by Referees appointed by a Court of Record:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Association prepare a Petition, to be signed by them officially, and also by the Reference Committee, addressed to his excellency, the Governor, requesting him to appoint Seth Catlin (the Superintendent of the Board of Trade Rooms), a Notary Public, in order that an officer, duly authorized to administer oaths, may be always at hand, when required, for that purpose by the Reference Committee.

The following persons were elected members of the Board:—C. Lake, J. B. Lyon, C. W. Hazen, Geo. W. Parkins, and H. H. Harrison.

BAR MEETING—CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE.—The Chicago Law Institute, composed of members of the Bar, held a meeting at the Recorder's Court Room, in the Court House, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers of said Institution, and for the transaction of other business pertaining to the establishment of a public Law Library.

The meeting was the largest yet held by the Bar, and was characterized by great enthusiasm. Ex-Chief Justice Scates was called to the Chair, and on motion of J. Lyle King, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. King, Anthony, McAllister, J. B. Thomas and P. L. Sherman were appointed by the Chair to select permanent officers of the Association. The committee reported the following names of persons as officers of said Association: Hon. Walter B. Scates, *President*; Hon. George Manniere, *Vice President*; E. Anthony, *Secretary*; C. B. Wallo, *Treasurer*; J. P. Root, *Librarian*; who were unanimously elected.

The following standing committees were then appointed for the ensuing year:

Committee on Library—C. B. Wallo, S. B. Perry P. L. Sherman and Wm. R. McAllister.

Committee on Jurisprudence—Grant Goodrich, H. G. Miller, James M. Walker, Wm. K. McAllister, H. B. Hurd, James B. Bradwell, and I. N. Arnold.

Committee on Professional Conduct—Walter B. Scates, C. Beckwith, E. W. Tracy, Grant Goodrich, Franklin Wheaton, Judge John M. Wilson, Judge George Manniere, and Sidney Smith.

On motion of Judge Manniere, a committee of three—consisting of Messrs. Anthony, Root and Wallo—was appointed to wait on the Board of Supervisors in regard to fitting up the Law Library Room.

On motion, also, of Judge Manniere, a committee of three—consisting of Messrs. Hyatt, McAllister and Wilder—were appointed to confer with the old Library Association in regard to procuring the books owned by said association.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. J. B. Thomas, J. Lyle King, J. P. Root, S. B. Perry and Bradwell were appointed to select books, and receive subscriptions of the members of the bar.

An opportunity was then given to all present to sign the charter and by-laws, and subscribe, when over two thousand dollars was raised on the spot.

A resolution was then passed, that the President elect deliver an inaugural address at a time hereafter to be named, which was carried. A motion was then made that all the members of the various committees meet for consultation at E. Anthony's office, 77 Dearborn street, on Thursday evening next, which was carried.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary.

METEOROLOGICAL—Kept by E. L. O'Harn, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, (old Commercial Hotel Buildings,) No. 80 West Randolph st., corner Canal street:

OCTOBER.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, 17	50	71	66
Mond'y, 18	50	70	54
Tuesday, 19	46	69	49
Wednesday, 20	46	69	51
Thursday, 21	46	67	54
Friday, 22	46	67	54
Saturday, 23	52	66	54

LONGFELLOW'S LAST.—Norris & Hyde, No. 100 Dearborn street, have Longfellow's new poem.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

INJUNCTION ON SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

George W. Noble vs. *City of Chicago.*—On Saturday morning another injunction case was disposed of, by Judge Manierre in the Circuit Court, upon the subject of special assessments. The case was that of George W. Noble, who filed his bill in said Court on the 19th day of February, 1855, restraining the city from collecting an assessment of about $100, which had been levied upon his property for paving and grading Lake street, from Clark street to Michigan avenue. The city was represented by City Attorney Anthony, Messrs. Cousin & McCagg appearing for the defense. The bill alleged that the Common Council passed an order for paving and grading Lake street and empowering the Mayor and City Clerk to enter into a contract with De Goiyer to do the work, in accordance with certain specifications set forth in the order of the Common Council; that the assessment was levied before the work was completed, and that the contract had not been complied with by DeGoiyer; that he had not done the work in a good and workmanlike manner, and that the complainant had been greatly injured instead of benefited. The bill prayed that the city be enjoined from collecting the amount of the assessment upon the complainant's lots and from selling the lots for said assessment.

The motion to dissolve the injunction came up upon bill and answer. The Court decided—

First—That proceedings of the Common Council of Chicago, in relation to assessments for public improvements, are not of a strictly judicial character, but are rather in the nature of judicial proceedings; but parties interested therein are as effectually concluded thereby as if they were of a strictly judicial nature, and no relief can be had against them by injunction where the same are regular and valid. In such cases the only remedy is by *certiorari*.

Second—That an assessment is not a tax within the meaning of the Constitution, different therefrom essentially in this—that a tax is an imposition for the purpose of revenue; while an assessment, when collected, constitutes a special or trust fund, to be expended in furtherance of the particular improvement for which it was levied, and which constitutes the particular benefit to the persons assessed. He can make no appropriation of the fund inconsistent with such purpose, may be restrained by injunction at the instance of the persons interested therein.

(Third.)—That when the city proceeds to make the improvement by contract, and the contractor is improperly performing his contract, to the manifest injury of the parties interested, injunction will lie to restrain the Common Council from making payment to such contractor, until the work is done according to the terms and true intent of the contract. But in such case, injunction will not lie to restrain the collection of the assessment, at the instance of those who have not paid the same. The misconduct of the contractor does not invalidate the assessment, nor form the basis of any right to set it aside, or restrain its collection.

(Fourth.)—That when an assessment has been collected, and the Common Council fails to proceed with the improvement within a reasonable time, mandamus, to compel them to proceed, is the proper remedy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CERTAINLY SIR, CERTAINLY.—By all means, look through the whole market carefully first, post yourself up as to prices, etc., but before you buy examine Tappen's mammoth stock of fine clothing, cloths, cassimeres, &c., and see if 108 Lake street is not the only place in town to get clothing worth the money every time.

☞ Do you desire your old clothes made to appear equal to new? If so, take them at once to Cook & McLain, 86 Dearborn street, and at a trifling cost have them repaired, cleaned and renovated, and our word for it a better investment cannot be made.

A CHANCE TO BUY SHINGLES.—EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—I have 600,000 Shingles, which I wish to sell and receive my pay as follows: 100,000 wh n Abraham Lincoln is elected to the Senate, and 100,000 when James Miller is elected State Treasurer, and 100,000 when Newton Bateman is elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the other 100,000 when E. Peck is elected Representative from Cook County. Said Shingles are now in the city—wholesale cash price. Enquire of JAMES L. SMITH,
Foot of Ontario street, North Branch.
oct25-3t

☞ All in want of good reading should go to E. L. Andrews', Revere House. He has just received a new assortment of Books, among which are "Davenport Dunn," "True to the Last," "Opera Dancer," "Courtship and Matrimony," and many others.

SCANDINAVIAN MASS MEETING.—A Meeting of Scandinavian Republicans will be held at Boetscher's Hall on Hubbard street near Desplaines, West Side, on Monday Evening, Oct. 25. Good speakers will be in attendance.

☞ Those Mammoth Photographs at Lilliebridge's Gallery are attracting considerable attention. One, we notice, is some 8½ by 5 feet and very finely executed.

NORRIS & HYDE, No. 100 Dearborn street, have "all about the great fight" in the Clipper and Spirit of the Times Extra also all the late weeklies and dailies, Atlantic, Old Knick, &c., &c.

☞ Osband, at the Tremont House News Room, has a full supply of all the late dailies and weeklies, also the Atlantic, Knickerbocker, &c., &c., also the Extra Clipper and Spirit of the Times, with the full particulars of the prize fight.

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Style Machine at $50.

PRICE REDUCED so that stock family may now have a good machine.

HEMMER for felling and turning all widths of hems.

Tension for using ordinary spools.

The *first* premium just awarded by the NEW YORK, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, CALIFORNIA, MISSOURI, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN and ILLINOIS STATE FAIRS, also CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE to Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

Northwestern Office 167 & 169 Lake street.
oct15 8t GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND others requiring a correct standard of Time.—The true mean Time for the City of Chicago can at all times be hereafter obtained at the Jewelry Store of JAMES H. HOBE, No. 117 Lake street, he having furnished himself with a fine Astronomical Transit Instrument, and by frequent transit observations with the same, been able to tell the time to a second, without variation. And hereafter his Regulator will be on Time. Mr. Hoge not only prides himself on keeping Time, but also on selling Watches that do the same. oct-tu

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

1858 - - Fall Styles. - - 1858

Fine Clothing for the Million.

THE POPULAR HOUSE OF

TAPPEN BRO.'S,

No. 108 Lake Street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL heavy stock of Seasonable Fine Clothing and

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—ALSO—

Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

For ordered work.

The superior quality of their goods, and the moderate prices at which they sell them, are so well known and appreciated by their thousands of customers, that their business needs no comment.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

☞ Terms cash on delivery. oct15-3t-1y

SUPERIOR PERCUSSION

MATCHES.

MANUFACTURED BY

BRADLEY & WILLIAMS,

MAY STREET, between Fulton and Kinzie streets, Chicago, Ill.

Warranted not to be affected by the weather, and all parties RETAILING it they do, and give satisfaction. oct15 1m 1879

A SPLENDID BURGLAR

—AND—

FIRE PROOF SAFE

FOR SALE CHEAP.

E. R. WILLARD, Jr. & SONS,
oct15-1m-1858 No. 1 Clark street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

No Newspapers by the Overland Route from California.

NEW YORK, 23d.—The New York agent of the Associated Press was not aware until the receipt, day before yesterday, of a letter from the St. Louis agent, that the Overland Mail did not bring papers from California. This unexpected arrangement from the Post Office Department may, and probably will, prevent us from the reception of proper reports of California news by the Overland Mail for a few weeks, but the earliest possible arrangements will now be made in San Francisco to provide for a regular semi-weekly news letter to be telegraphed from the nearest telegraph office in St. Louis.

Army Officers, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, 23d.—Col. Waite, Capt. Whitehall and Lieut. Rich of the 5th infantry, with Capt. Dickinson, assistant quarter-master, have arrived from Utah.

The mail to Albuquerque, New Mexico, by the 35th parallel, or Lieut. Beale's route, left Neosho, Missouri, on the 15th.

The fourth Overland Mail from California arrived about 9 o'clock this evening.

Sewing Machine Patent Case.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23.—The great Sewing Machine patent case, argued at the late term of the U. S. Circuit Court at Hartford, before Judges Nelson and Ingersoll, and then postponed for decision, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, fully sustaining the re-issue of the patent to Allen B. Wilson, and by him subsequently assigned to Potter & Wilson.

Burning of a Steam Tug, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The steam tug Sea King was burned to-day at her wharf, East River. Loss $25,000; insured $25,000 in the Oswego and a few other city companies.

The steamship Indian Empire sailed to-day for Galway via Halifax. She took out 70 passengers.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The *Times'* correspondent says: Sir Wm. Gore Ousely will leave for Central America to-day. The treaty he is instructed to negotiate, drafts of which have already been prepared, will be entirely satisfactory to our Government.

Miscellaneous.

DRY GOODS

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER,

TO

112, 114 and 116

Lake Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

400 PACKAGES

FALL GOODS!

IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS, HOSIERY,
DOMESTICS,

CARPETS!

DAILY ARRIVALS

AT

P. PALMER'S

112, 114 & 116 Lake St.

REAL ENGLISH

VELVET.....CARPETS.
BRUSSELS.....CARPETS.
TAPESTRY.....CARPETS.
MEDALION.....CARPETS.
THREE PLY.....CARPETS.
INGRAIN.....CARPETS.

CURTAIN GOODS!

Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

—FOR—

FALL TRADE.

(FOR CASH ONLY.)

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED AT

The New Stores,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

P. PALMER.

Special Notice:

Possessing fac ities not enjoyed by any other firm in the Trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in this city.
oct15-3t

GLEASON'S

NEW WEEKLY

LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.

THE OBJECT OF THIS PAPER IS TO present, every week, an agreeable *melange* of the notable events and matter of the time. Its numerous columns will also contain a cool-by store of popular Original Tales, Sketches of Adventure, on Sea and Land, and Poetic Gems, &c. the

Best American Authors.

Also the cream of domestic and foreign news, so condensed as to present the most valuable essence of the intelligence of the day; the whole well spiced with

WIT AND HUMOR.

In politics, and upon all sectarian questions, it will be strictly neutral. Each edition will be

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

with accurate engravings, by eminent artists, of notable object, current events in all parts of the world, and the most exciting fashion and cool impartiality of every page. It will contain views of every important City, or edifice of note, in the Eastern and Western hemispheres, of all the principal ships and steamers of the Navy and Merchant Service; also, portraits of notable heroes in every great military character, male and female. Next to the picturesque scenery, representations of life on the waters, and of celebrated objects of admirable or curious excitement from the natural kingdom, will also be given. One great feature is

GLEASON'S

LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP

will consist of a "round-up" of humorous engravings, sown out by the best artists in that line, and aimed good naturedly and in a spirit of genial fun, at the eccentricities of the age, and catch new public subjects, fashions and occurrences, as shall seem to be fit subjects for the pencil.

An Unrivalled Cor

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 1d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

How to Make a Radical "Black Republican" of Douglas.

Mr. Douglas' maxim through life has been that of the old Indian: "What's the use of "being a feller unless you can be a —— of a "feller?" What's the use of being a Democrat unless you can be an ultra Pro-Slavery man and Border Ruffian? What's the use of going to the Senate unless you can be ill-mannered, dictatorial and vulgar? What's the use of making stump speeches unless you can blackguard your antagonist and tell lies by the basket-full? In short, "What's the use of being a feller unless you can be a —— of a feller?"

Mr. Douglas is not a Doughface, in the usual acceptation of the term. He transcends the whole Doughface tribe, and takes the upper seat in the synagogue of slaveholders, to which his Mississippi plantation entitles him. He is restless and uneasy unless he is doing harm or causing other people to. The Democratic party was comparatively a pure organization until he imparted corruption and slavery propagandism to it. No one but himself would have thought of repealing the Missouri Compromise; no one did display half his zeal and vindictiveness in upholding the murderers and highwaymen of Kansas. He was their self-nominated attorney from the first incursion of the Huns and Vandals to the last. Not only so but he was the loudest in his denunciations and the bitterest in his sneers against all in his own State who did not fall with the barbarian proceedings. Since his first Senatorial term he has always been running ahead of the demands of the slave-holding oligarchy and doing their disreputable jobs in advance. His model has been "the bloody butcher boy," through every session and every campaign since he entered political life.

Yet with the air of the brigand there has ever been coupled in Mr. Douglas' composition a Falstaffian discretion. No one is more keenly sensible of hard blows or more adroit in the art of dodging them. His slave-driving sympathies have always been second to his love of office. He would not run twenty yards after a nigger if he thought it would endanger "*my place.*" Indeed we are strongly of the opinion that he will become an out and-out "Black-Republican" as fast as circumstances drive him that way. And when he becomes a Republican, he will no doubt stick to the Indian maxim and be the loudest Boanerges in the party. He has been badly beaten twice since he made the extension of slavery an issue in Illinois, and these results unquestionably put the new song in his mouth which he sang last winter against the legitimate consequences of his Pro-Slavery ravages in Kansas. He wants but one more great discomfiture—that which is in readiness for him next week Tuesday—to make him the most radical "Black Republican" in the land.

Mind vs. Muscle—The late Human Dog-Fight.

The New York *Tribune* is one of the most powerful and influential of American journals. It is edited in all its departments with signal ability, and has inconsistencies enough in its political notions to commend it to the liking of a novelty loving public. It is published daily in the largest commercial city in the Union, and its readers are among the most earnest and capable men of the Republic.

John Morrissey is an Irishman, whose instincts are of the most brutal kind. He has large muscles and small brain, dogged courage of the bull-dog sort, and remarkable insensibility to kicks and blows. He is an undoubted ruffian—the type and leader of a gang of hardened, wicked and desperate men who make New York, to the stranger, a more fearful place than the depths of an Indian jungle. His companions and friends are the rowdies; the successful thieves, burglars, stabbers, pickpockets, shoulder-hitters, pimps, fancy men, gamblers, policy-dealers, and the other nameless beasts of the tribe Lazzaroni with which the Metropolis overflows. Morrissey has just come out of a prize fight, battered, bruised and bleeding, but victorious. He returns to his kennel in New York followed by the shouts of admiring and envious thousands who hail him conqueror.

An important election will be held in New York on the second of November next, in which the people of not only that State but of all the other States of the Union are concerned. The issues to be tried on that day involve possibly the destinies of the Republic, the continuance of civil liberty and the progress of true civilization in the United States. The New York *Tribune* has been in the field, earnestly and actively at work in behalf of freedom and good government, specially since the canvass commenced, and generally for a dozen years before. It lays before its readers facts, arguments, appeals and persuasions which mind and conscience cannot resist; and it daily goes into the hands of tens of thousands who adopt its opinions and act with greater or less fidelity upon its suggestions.

— but it is undoubtedly true that in the political contest approaching, and upon which hang such mighty consequences, John Morrissey, in *New York city*, may be of more consequence in determining the result than the *Tribune* with all the learning, zeal, eloquence and patriotism it can command! We do not mean that the man of muscle, in the exercise of his art, will drag orators from the hustings or drive electors from the polls; but that with the licensed and unbridled rabble, his reputation for physical prowess—his laurels won in the ring—will give him a wider influence for evil, if he has but the sense to wield it, than the *Tribune* has for good;—that, as the brutes in the city, who are animated by the motives which have made Morrissey a hero more envied and flattered than ever were Edwards or Channing, far outnumber the men of mind and conscience who are capable of religion and patriotism, Morrissey, put in the opposite scale, would send the *Tribune* to the beam. We do not under-rate the influence of journalism or give undue importance to the power of muscle; but we have a proper appreciation of the elements of which New York is built up, and of the influences which have made that city the strong-hold of modern Democracy. Missionaries for New York!

Breach of Promise—A Singular Case.

The City Court of Brooklyn, *N. Y.*, has just decided, on an appeal of the defendant to the general term, that a man may be sued for a breach of promise of marriage made when he had a wife. The verdict for the lady was $5,000. Judge Culver delivered the opinion of the Court. He said:

This is a good cause of action, and the plaintiff may recover of either upon the death and damage or upon the contract to marry, which is good and involved a promise and agreement, that the defendant was competent legally to marry. It is said that the performance of the agreement was impossible and illegal. But this was unknown to the plaintiff, and her agreement was not illegal. It was the duty of the defendant, if he was, and believing him to be, unmarried. It cannot be possible that she may not recover the damages which she has sustained in consequence of having innocently made this agreement, and remained unmarried to perform it. The parties are not in *pari delicto*, and the defendant must restore to the plaintiff what she has lost by his deceit, and his promise to do so he could not in equity perform.

Where he agreed to do what could not legally be done, if it had been, no action could have been maintained upon the promise. But he was misled in an act which it was unlawful for him to consummate with the plaintiff, and he cannot be well legally disqualified from availing himself of this wrong committed to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's counsel in the course of the trouble say of her lover a few days before the marriage was to have been consummated.

Indians.

Among the chief causes of rejoicing on the Indians election is the defeat of Hughes, the Democratic bully in the House of Representatives, last winter. Dunn's majority over him is 1,000. It is gratifying, to say of the defeat for the State Senate of W. G. Purkington, who was President of the joint Convention of Democrats that elected Bright and Fitch to the United States Senate, thus taking the election of these officers out of the hands of the Legislature. Park ington wanted to get back to the Senate, but was beaten by J. W. Mellvaine, an Anti Lecompton Democrat. The latter drop in this cup of satisfaction is the triumph of English, who is returned to Congress.

Telegraph up the Missouri River.

Mr. Drake, agent of the Associated Press, arrived here last evening, by the eastern stage, and informs us that the telegraph poles are already up for about two miles this side of Lexington, 60 miles. By the last of this month, or the first of November, we may anticipate to see the wire in this city, when by means of a short line of stages, we shall be in daily communication with the west of mankind. This we regard as the best news that we have received for a long time. Come on with the express.—*Kansas City Journal, Oct. 21.*

Slavery in the Territories—Difference between Intervention and Protection.

Mr. Douglas steers wide of the question as to whether he will or will not vote for a federal slave code for the Territories. Mr. Lincoln questioned him directly upon this subject in the last four of their joint discussions, but failed to elicit a direct or satisfactory answer. Whenever Douglas is cornered by a question on which he thinks it not altogether safe to stand committed, he goes off into generalities or falls back upon the Cincinnati Platform. So when questioned before an Illinois audience on the subject of a federal slave code, he will not commit himself one way or the other but refers the matter to the Cincinnati Platform on which he claims to stand, which platform opposes "*Congressional intervention*" in the Territories. The object of Douglas in this reference is to convey the idea that he is opposed to a federal slave code, but his language is really nonslave code, but his language is really non-committal on the subject. He does not say what, in his opinion, would constitute Congressional intervention. Congress furnishes each Territory with the frame-work of a government—an organic law—but this is not considered an act of intervention in the affairs of the respective Territories; it is only carrying out the general design of the federal compact. In like manner Mr. Douglas may hold that the enactment of a slave code for the Territories is no more an act of intervention than the passage of an organic law for a Territorial government is an act of intervention. It is certain that some of his warmest friends and most active partisans hold to this doctrine, and their zeal in his cause is prima facie evidence that they secretly understand and agree with each other upon the subject. Let us see.

The *Richmond Enquirer* has been a zealous defender of Mr. Douglas from the beginning of his difficulties with the Administration to the present day. It claims that he is even a stauncher and more reliable friend of the South than old Lecompton himself. The *Enquirer* is firmly wedded to the institution of slavery. It holds that it is the only sure basis of republican freedom; that free society as exemplified in the non-slaveholding States has proved a failure, and that the perpetuation of free institutions can be rendered certain only by first securing the perpetuity of slavery. Now this paper as openly advocates the enactment by Congress of a federal slave code for the Territories as it does the re-election of Douglas to the Senate. It had deduced the necessity for such a code from the Dred Scott decision long before Mr. Douglas' Freeport speech; and it thanked Mr. Douglas for the clear and concise manner in which he called the attention of the South to the subject in that speech. Like Mr. Douglas, the *Enquirer* stands upon the Cincinnati Platform. It regards that declaration of principles as the highest achievement of human wisdom. It would not violate a principle therein contained any more than Mr. Douglas or any other Democratic patriot would. Still it is strenuous in its advocacy of a federal Slave Code, deriving its authority for it directly from the Cincinnati Platform. That platform declares the "equality of the States." But, says the *Enquirer*, unless the people of the South may carry their slaves into any of the Territories and be protected in their right of property in these slaves, an equality of States does not exist. If the Territories would always furnish such protection, the equality would be preserved; but it will not do to trust to them in all cases. If a Democratic President could always be elected, he, by the appointment of the right kind of a Governor, Marshal, Judges, &c., might do much towards securing the desired equality; but there is no certainty that Democratic administrations are to be perpetuated. Hence the *Enquirer* concludes that the enactment of a federal Slave Code for the Territories is absolutely essential to the realization of the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform.

When Mr. Douglas is questioned on the subject of a slave code, he points to the Cincinnati Platform for his answer, expecting his immediate constituents to consider the reference as tantamount to a declaration hostile to a measure of that character. His Virginia organ points to the same platform as evidence that he will support such a measure. *Here*, the doctrine of "Non-intervention" by Congress is supposed to relieve him from the consequences of the Dred Scott decision; *there*, "State Equality" is pointed to as imposing the necessity upon him of sustaining a slave code for the Territories. The *Enquirer*, moreover, furnishes the argument in advance by which Mr. Douglas is to palliate his conduct in the free States after he shall have voted for the code. Intervention is one thing, says that paper, protection is another. Such legislation by Congress as is necessary to enforce the guarantees of the Constitution is not intervention—it is simply protection. Whereupon, a correspondent of the *Enquirer* thanks that journal in behalf of the great National Democratic party, for having pointed out a distinction so vital to the interests of the South. The *Enquirer* accepts the compliment, and continues its support of Douglas.

Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia, is another ardent sympathizer with Mr. Douglas Even now he would be upon the stump in Illinois, urging the re-election of Mr. Douglas, were it not that he is forced by public duties and domestic affliction to stay at home. But though not here to bear a part in the struggle, he writes to John Moore that he "throbs with every pulse of the struggle, with its every blow and breath, cheered with its hopes and chafed with its doubts." Now, where stands Gov. Wise on the subject of a slave code for the Territories? In this same letter to John Moore, as we find it in the *Times* of Saturday, and unqualifiedly endorsed by that paper, he declares himself for it. We quote:

> *Protection in the Territories and everywhere, to all rights of persons and of property in accordance with the rights of the States, and with the Constitution of the United States.*

Governor Wise not only declares himself to be in favor of a slave code for the Territories as above enunciated, but he lays it down as one of the principles for which Mr. Douglas and his friends Illinois are struggling in the present contest. The Administration will more than bear comparison with that of any man ever supported by the *Times*, and above all, we think that he should be secured against the attacks of such a debilitated puppy as the one, who upon every occasion yelps at him from the local columns of that paper. At least, were he to be attacked, it should be from legitimate motives—from some flaw in his duty as a public officer, and not from malicious dogging against a third party, who have had the boldness and the justice to defend him, but the local editor in question has an uncontrollable vein of malignity in his composition, for which, probably, he is chiefly responsible, and, therefore, is never so happy as when squirting his poison against better men than himself. Half-minister and half-monkey, he supports politics and a ruling party which he possesses nothing in common with his fellow men, and being conscious of it, resents the awards of humanity, which is all alive to malice and poison, and which possess nothing so rankling as falsehood and injustice.

The General Result in Kansas.

The general result of the election of the 4th instant is a return of sterling Free State men from nearly every county.

Jefferson County, owing to her local issues, has elected, it is said, a pro-slavery delegation, and Atchison County is also claimed by the Democrats, although the *Champion* denies it, and says that the members elected are "anything else than Democrats." The contest in Atchison County was a bitter local fight on the county seat.

Aside from these counties, we believe there is not a doubt of the rest of the members being Free State. Leavenworth County, where the Democracy made its name and fame, has gone for "Conservative Free State," and with a great howl over "*niggers*," has gone Free State, *out and out.*

In short, the result shows the continued permanency and strength of Free State principles, and the unyielding hostility of the people of Kansas to the slave Democracy, under whatever form they may assume.—*Lawrence Republican, 14th.*

☞ The election returns from Huntington county, Indiana, which erroneously contained the name of Purviance instead of Pettit, have been promptly corrected by the clerk who made the mistake. The vote was all right, and Mr. Pettit will, of course, receive his certificate of election.

From Demarara.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—By the bark Virginia, Demarara dates are to September 29th. The sugar crop was nearly all gathered in and one of the most abundant for several years. Business was dull at Berbice and Demarara. Several of the houses which succumbed during the spring pressure, had again commenced business.

Progress of Celtic Sovereignty in Illinois.

ASHKUM, October 21st, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Last night, at 13 o'clock, as four or five of us were about taking the cars at Kankakee for the South, and were going into the rear car, the Conductor requested us to take the next car, as we could not live in the rear car. We inquired the reason. He said it was loaded with cattle. We looked in, and sure enough there they were, almost in the raw state, real Douglas voting-machines. We have read and heard of an extensive system of pipe-laying, and had supposed there was more talk than reality about it; but here was actual demonstration. We could but believe our eyes. We inquired of the Conductor how many there were. This he refused to answer. We then asked where they were going. He replied to St. Louis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, and seemed to be huffy and cross about being questioned.

You may rest assured that Douglas has become as well satisfied as the Republicans that Old Abe has used him up, and that the only hope he has is in fraud and rascality.

We came as far as this place, and here we learn by undoubted authority, that there were sixty-nine Irishmen aboard, and that nearly every night the same thing takes place, while not a single one goes down in daylight. I learn that there are about one hundred Irish here, but that they are to be sent South in a day or two. I have no doubt but that the Urbana District will suffer severely unless the greatest vigilance is had. In this not a pretty pass we have come to, that a self-nominated candidate for United States Senator, after trying every way to succeed by misrepresentations, and failing in this way, then resorts to, downright treason against the laws, stability and perpetuity of our government! Truly these are evil times. ASHKUM.

Douglas Importations from Wisconsin.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 21, 1858.

We deem it important to inform you that the Irishmen are nightly leaving this city by carloads, ostensibly with a view of being employed upon public works at St. Louis and elsewhere south of here. But there is every reason to believe that they are proceeding directly to Chicago for the purpose of being distributed throughout the doubtful districts of Illinois, to be used on the day of election.

There has evidently been a gigantic scheme of election fraud concocted by the Democracy with a view of electing Douglas at all hazards, and that it is to be accomplished mainly by the importation of Irishmen from every quarter where they can be found. The Democrats have nothing to hope for in this Congressional District, hence they can well spare their Irishmen to go where they will be of more service. Democracy at large feels, indeed, that it has more at stake in Illinois than it could possibly have elsewhere in the Union.

We give you information of what is going on here, in order that you may know how widely extended the election plans of the Illinois Democracy are, and that you may be prepared to take measures accordingly. Will you permit yourselves to be overborne and defeated by the fraudulent voting of the Irish Democracy?

N. O. P.

Eighth Congressional District.

RICHVIEW, Oct. 22, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We were yesterday visited by our candidate for Congress, Mr. Baker, who gave us an address at night of between two and three hours in length upon the leading political questions of the day.

He takes the conservative view of the question of slavery, as exhibited in the action of the fathers of the Government—that Congress is to legislate from and control the slave institution in the Territories. But he repudiates the doctrine of those ultraists who hold that Congress or the sister States should interfere with the institution where it exists; and he equally condemns the idea that the Constitution carries slavery wherever it goes.

His address exhibited that manliness of tone and nobleness of bearing so truly characteristic of the man, and during its whole length he was listened to by his large audience with that intense earnestness which bespoke the deep interest felt in the subject discussed. He evidently left a good impression. Our cause is gaining here. C.

Douglas at Springfield.

Just previous to the commencement of his speech at Springfield, a couple of boys distributed the following circular quite generally through the crowd—every man probably had one:

QUESTIONS FOR HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

1. S. A. Douglas to-day speaks to his constituency and demands of them his re-election. The Democracy here always prided themselves on the willingness of their candidate to answer fully and distinctly all questions of a political character propounded to them by the people. And it is to be hoped that the Honorable Senator, to-day, will do the same. His opinions, friends and the people as to answer *separately* and *distinctly*, so as to leave no doubt, or give occasion to his enemies to equivocate, the following questions. He will have all the time to himself, and has solicited and invited his constituency to ask him questions, and, no doubt, he will answer. It will be seen that the questions proposed are of the highest importance to him and the people he professes to represent:

1. Are you willing that F. P. Blair, Jr., shall state all that transpired between you and himself on political subjects during the last session of Congress?

2. Are you willing that all persons (of equal standing with yourself) shall state what transpired between you and them, during the last session of Congress, on political subjects?

3. Under the Constitution of the United States, and in obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, does it become the duty of the Territorial Legislature to provide by law for the protection of slave property?

4. If the Legislatures fail to perform this duty, does Congress possess the power, and ought Congress to use it, if necessary, as is claimed by the Richmond *Enquirer*, to establish a slave code for the Territories?

5. Do you approve and believe the Dred Scott decision right—especially that part of it which declares that Congress has no constitutional power to prohibit slavery going into the Territories of the United States, and not having the power cannot delegate it to the people thereof?

6. Did you ever express yourself as opposed to, or in favor of, the movement in the State of Missouri for the emancipation of the slaves of said State?

Douglas made no reply to these interrogatories, and his omission to do so attracted general attention and damaged him severely in the estimation of the people.

What an Opponent Says.

The Chicago *Herald*, a bitter anti-Republican paper, but still not lost to all sentiments of decency and fairness, gives the *Times* the following pungent rebuke:

THE VIPER GNAWING THE FILE.—With characteristic spleen the "poor imbecile" of the *Times* makes an attack upon Mayor Haines in yesterday's issue, simply because that gentleman happens to find a defender in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. We have no political identity with the Mayor, but we certainly think his Administration will more than bear comparison with that of any man ever supported by the *Times*, and above all, we think that he should be secured against the attacks of such a debilitated puppy as the one, who upon every occasion yelps at him from the local columns of that paper. At least, were he to be attacked, it should be from legitimate motives—from some flaw in his duty as a public officer, and not from malicious dogging against a third party, who have had the boldness and the justice to defend him, but the local editor in question has an uncontrollable vein of malignity in his composition, for which, probably, he is chiefly responsible, and, therefore, is never so happy as when squirting his poison against better men than himself. Half-minister and half-monkey, he supports politics and a ruling party which he possesses nothing in common with his fellow men, and being conscious of it, resents the awards of humanity, which is all alive to malice and poison, and which possess nothing so rankling as falsehood and injustice.

The General Result in Kansas.

The general result of the election of the 4th instant is a return of sterling Free State men from nearly every county.

Jefferson County, owing to her local issues, has elected, it is said, a pro-slavery delegation, and Atchison County is also claimed by the Democrats, although the *Champion* denies it, and says that the members elected are "anything else than Democrats." The contest in Atchison County was a bitter local fight on the county seat.

Aside from these counties, we believe there is not a doubt of the rest of the members being Free State. Leavenworth County, where the Democracy made its name and fame, has gone for "Conservative Free State," and with a great howl over "*niggers*," has gone Free State, *out and out.*

In short, the result shows the continued permanency and strength of Free State principles, and the unyielding hostility of the people of Kansas to the slave Democracy, under whatever form they may assume.—*Lawrence Republican, 14th.*

☞ The election returns from Huntington county, Indiana, which erroneously contained the name of Purviance instead of Pettit, have been promptly corrected by the clerk who made the mistake. The vote was all right, and Mr. Pettit will, of course, receive his certificate of election.

From Demarara.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—By the bark Virginia, Demarara dates are to September 29th. The sugar crop was nearly all gathered in and one of the most abundant for several years. Business was dull at Berbice and Demarara. Several of the houses which succumbed during the spring pressure, had again commenced business.

The Farm and Garden.

The Sewing Machine Considered.

The "Quaker City" Machine in Competition with the high-priced one—What it will do.

The introduction of the sewing-machine has been hailed with great pleasure by our over-tasked housewives, not only for the advantages that it would possess as a labor-saving machine, but as a health-giving one also. For there is no labor so productive of lung disease as that of sewing, and which has sent so many of our most intelligent females to a premature grave. No sooner had the first notes of victory subsided and the public mind become assured of the success of this new triumph of genius, than the price of the machine was put beyond the means of the great mass of the people most directly interested, thus making it a sort of aristocratic implement to grace the parlors of the rich, or the workshops of concentrated capital.

Genius had taken her highest flight, she was just about to kiss the cheek of Labor, and restore the roseate hues of health, which had been stolen by overtasked toil, but the almighty dollar claimed the reward, and at its bidding the new boon was wrenched from the hand of the toil-worn sewing girl, the industrious wife and overtasked mother, and given to those who could use it only as a pastime and to further oppress the deserving and industrious. The machine was again resumed, and the new-born hope faintly faded from view, when new attempts were made, not for an improved machine that could be sold at a price that should come within the reach of all, but for a machine possessing equal merit which might be brought in competition, thereby compelling a reduction of price. This has now been accomplished, and we have cheap sewing machines of high merit, doing work in all respects as good as that done by the most elaborately-finished, one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar machines.

Notices of cheap machines have from time to time appeared, but in most cases they are mere catch-pennies—made to sell; running well for a short time, but soon out of order, like a mock auction watch. These have been and continue to be hawked about the country, preventing the introduction of those really worthy. Any person having a slight knowledge will see at once that a good sewing machine cannot be sold for ten or even twelve dollars and leave a moderate profit to the inventor; at the same time he will admit that the hundred and one hundred and-fifty-dollar ones must yield a princely profit to the maker. But there is a limit to all things, and especially to these extravagantly high-priced ones. In our humble opinion, the owners of these machines have missed a figure in their calculations by putting the price so high that they have driven off the largest class of customers, and have awakened a competition that will bring them down from their high position and compel them to divide the business with men of more liberal views.

Sometime since Mrs. Coral visited the Garden City with a view of purchasing one of these cheap machines, and after looking about and examining their several merits, she decided to purchase the "Quaker City" machine, which sews with two threads, making the double-lock tight stitch in the same way as that of one of its aristocratic cousins. This machine was found at the shoe store of Chas. E. Wiswall, 135 Lake street, for sale by L. Cornell & Co. (their P. O. address is Box 3,982). They have a machine at $30, but this runs by hand; seven dollars added, gives to it a stand and foot power, and three dollars more puts it in a neat case. This is adapted to ordinary work, and from its cheapness is the most popular. They also have one at $40. This is adapted to the finest cambrics—to making of quilts and to all kinds of manufacturers' use; it is strong and durable, and has a capacity for both light and heavy work. Mrs. Coral selected this in preference to that second, as her seven boys will need considerable in the way of tailoring and quilt-making before they are ready to swarm from the paternal hive.

Most persons suppose that it requires an experienced person to put one of these machines together and work it; but this we think, is quite an error, as Mrs. Coral, who had it in the original package as it came from the shop at Philadelphia. This we unboxed, and put its several parts together and commenced work upon it, being the first attempt of the kind, and in which we had no difficulty in succeeding to our wish. There can be no difficulty in having one of these machines shipped to the country like other freight, and when in operation by a person of ordinary experience in machinery, especially when one has the printed directions (which from some cause were not sent us.) It is, therefore, hardly necessary to spend time in visiting the city for the purpose of taking lessons. Send for one at once, and have your fall sewing done up before your family or neighbors divest herself of the supposed mystery surrounding it. That these machines are good we have ample evidence from the fact that the highest price, one of them being put at $50, and others $25 to $50 less than heretofore. The time is not distant when a sewing-machine will as surely form part of the furniture of the family as the rocking-chair. It will add to the health of our female friends, and by relieving them of the drudgery of sewing, will enable them to adorn their minds by reading and place them in a more independent social position. We would not be understood as saying that among the lower-priced machines there are not others worthy of attention, for in this we might unwittingly injure the reputation of some good machine in the hands of a "Quaker City," and find it all that could be reasonably expected of anything of the kind. It will sew the finest cambric, make a shirt with the assistance of sewing on buttons and making the button holes, it will sew heavy woolen cloth, quilt our bed spreads, stitch and bind our carpets, and all too with the same thread and in common use. One thing it will not do, and that is it will not patch the boy's pants or darn the stockings. We think we cannot do our agricultural friends a better service at this time than if there is so much sewing needed, than to call their attention to the great value of those useful and labor-saving implements in our domestic economy. RURAL.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT DEFEATED FOR CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

A "Good Time" in a Democratic Convention.

[From the New York Times, October 20.]

The Eighth District Congressional Convention representing the Tammany faction of the Democracy, met last evening at the hall on the corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street. There was a full attendance of delegates, and a still further attendance of outsiders. The Convention was called to order at half-past eight o'clock, but it was nearly ten before a ballot was taken. The intervening time was mostly occupiedby Richard Busteed, Esq., in proposing and advocating a series of resolutions, which reflected upon Mr. Butterworth and others, and in making other speeches to adjourn.

Finally, a ballot was taken, with the following result: Ex-Alderman Herrick, 4; Judge Pierson, 2; James Gordon Bennett, 5; Horace F. Clarke, 2.

Mr. Wiley, then withdrew the name of James Gordon Bennett, stating to the Convention that Mr. Bennett had declined the nomination, and would not accept a nomination. Mr. Busteed then renewed his motion for an adjournment. A motion was made to lay the motion of Mr. Busteed on the table. It was put and carried. Mr. Busteed denounced this proceeding as unparliamentary and out of order. The Chairman (Supervisor Kelly) decided that the proceeding was in order, and that Mr. Busteed was out of order. Mr. Busteed appealed from the decision of the Chair, which was also decided to be out of order, whereupon Mr. Busteed declared that he would not stay in a Convention where he was allowed no rights, and should leave forthwith, which he did. Before taking his departure, however, he seized the resolutions which he had offered from the table, and thrust them into his pocket. Mr. Cooper objected to his taking the resolutions, on the ground that they, having been presented and acted upon by the delegates, they were tabled were the property of the Convention. Mr. Busteed, however, stuck to his resolutions, and several delegates stuck to him. A scuffle ensued and several coats were torn. Mr. Busteed succeeded at length in making his exit from the room with the resolutions safe in his breeches pocket. But he encountered on the outside a much larger and more formidable crowd than he met within. After some wrangling in the hall, he succeeded in making his way down stairs into the bar-room, and thence passed into the billiard-room. By this time a crowd of some two hundred men and boys had got wind of the affair, and these all rushed into the billiard-room, crying out "Kill the d——d——d scoundrel, chuck him out of the window, the dirty villain," with various other expressions of like character. Mr. Busteed was surrounded by some half a-dozen friends who conducted him to a corner of the room, and by great prudence and caution in omitting any reply to the threats and remonstrances of the excited crowd, succeeded in saving a row, in which Mr. Busteed would in all probability have fared hard. His friends mounted him upon the bar, and he passed through the bar-room and into the street. The crowd followed, repeating their threats and mingling their imprecations with cheers for Alderman Herrick. Mr. Busteed took refuge in the office of the nearest Station-house, and the crowd returned to the hotel and took a drink all round.

Meanwhile another ballot had been taken in the Convention with the following result: Alderman Herrick, 12; David S. Jackson, 6; Conrad Schwackhamer, 1.

Mr. Herrick was thereupon declared duly nominated, and the Convention adjourned.

Sugar in Wisconsin.

We briefly noticed the "Camp" for making sugar at the State Fair, where, during the whole period of the show, Mr. Johnson practically illustrated what can be done in this way. That our readers may understand the process used on this occasion—and which, by the way, drew the first prize of $95—we will give his method:

After straining the juice, he add milk of lime (simply water in which lime has been slacked), to neutralize the acidity; then boil slowly until the scum ceased to rise—skimming off the while; then boil down to a thick syrup and set to cool. Now crystals will form, and by drawing off the molasses in a warm room, dry sugar can be attained.

We tasted some syrup made by Mr. A. P. Dorr, of Jefferson County, which took the first premium. It was, in our estimation, equal to Sherar's, both in flavor and clearness. This was cleared by using to every five gallons of juice the white of two eggs and a gill of the milk of lime, mixing cold before boiling.

It will be seen the process is simple, involving scarce any expense, except for a crusher, several of which were on the ground, and were the manufacture of Mr. Clark. One of these used on this occasion was made by Mr. O. Jennings, of this city. It worked well, and we believe costs less than $100 complete.

Mr. Johnson whose experience has been quite extensive the present season, says he can, at a low estimate, make from 200 to 300 gallons of syrup, or 1,000 pounds of dry sugar, from an acre of cane—a yield, it will be seen, not only far more profitable than ordinary crops, but a great deal more variable.—*Wisconsin Advocate.*

WARNING TO ILLINOIS.

The Agents of Douglas Buying up Votes in St. Louis.

ENORMOUS FRAUDS CONTEMPLATED.

"Forewarned—Forearmed."

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 23d.]

The desperate game which we have always anticipated would be played by Douglas in Illinois, is preparing in this city. His emmissaries are busily at work. We have the authority of several of our best citizens for saying that hundreds of men are being hired publicly in our streets to go to Illinois, ostensibly to work on the railroads, but really to vote for the Douglas candidates for the Legislature.

A large number of them received tickets at the foot of Market street yesterday afternoon, from a person who represented himself as the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. A considerable crowd was gathered about him on the sidewalk, receiving their tickets and hurrying to depart for Cairo, from whence they are doubtless to be sent to different points on the road, *which points will be in the doubtful counties, where a few fraudulent votes are considered necessary to elect Douglas members to the Legislature.*

We warn the Republicans of Illinois, be wide awake and vigilant! Douglas will try to be elected by the same kind of voting that defeated Frank Blair. This desperate expedient shows that Douglas worshippers in Illinois are without hope of success by honest means. The freedom of the people depends upon the purity of the ballot box, and our neighbors of that State know, as all other freemen know, that the liberties of the people are more easily *preserved* than *regained*. We say to them then, protect the purity of the election on the 2d of November, AT ALL HAZARDS. Repel this invasion upon your rights in such a manner as will effectually prevent any attempt to repeat it. In the meantime, while, it would be well for our city police to keep their eyes upon the parties engaged in this gigantic fraud. The calaboose would be a pleasant retreat for them for a few days.

Personal and Political.

The remarkable correspondence between Mr. Douglas' tone of voice and the brazen, deceptive things he utters, is well described by the Western correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*:

"Judge Douglas' voice has suffered badly by this out-door speaking. It is very indistinct. He has voice enough, but it cannot be heard any distance. He speaks slowly, and gives every syllable an emphasis, but it seems as if every tone went forth surrounded and enveloped by an echo, which blunts the sound and utterly destroys the words. You hear a voice, but catch no meaning."

—There seems to be a wheel within a wheel in the Paraguay business. We are now told that "the designs of the Administration in the Paraguay Expedition look mainly to the effect on the Central American States." It looks more to us as if the Administration, conscious of having got into an awkward fix, was seeking for a back-door escape out of it.

—It is a notable feature of Pennsylvania politics that notwithstanding the State has a President, an Attorney General, two Foreign Ministers, with an army of subordinate federal officeholders, the *people* have chosen a Republican Judge and Canal Commissioner, twenty-two Opposition members of Congress, and an Opposition Legislature.

—During the last week of September the money-kings of the house of Rothschild held their family council in Paris, and the members from London, Vienna, Frankfort and Naples gathered round the counter of their brother in the French capital. It is their custom to meet every two or three years, to arrange the programme for future operations.

—Antoine Lé Claire, of Davenport, is said to be the richest man in Iowa, and ex-Governor Grimes ranks next.

—Madame Leadernier will commence a series of readings in New York the present week, the text of which will be Longfellow's new poem, "Miles Standish."

—The illness of Washington Irving turns out to be only a touch of fever and ague, from which he has nearly recovered. It is an old complaint with him. The wonder is how he contracts the disease in his beautiful retreat at "Sunnyside."

—Bayard Taylor and family arrived at New York on Thursday last by the Saxonia. He has been absent nearly two years and a half. He will devote the winter to lecturing. His first appearance will be before the New York Mercantile Library—Subject, "Moscow."

—The friends and admirers of the late Lorenzo B. Shepard, of New York, have just erected a beautiful monument to his memory in Greenwood Cemetery.

—His Imperial Highness Faustin I. has given orders for 600 rifles to be made in France for the use of a battalion of Light Infantry of His Majesty's Imperial Guard of Hayti.

—The Geysers of Iceland have recently been visited by three young Scotch ladies, with their brothers. They are the first females travelers, except Madame Ida Pfeiffer, who ever penetrated that region of lava and ice.

Railway Matters.

THE TRANSIT RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA.—The Transit Railroad of Minnesota commences at Winona, two hundred miles above Galena. It runs westward to the great bend of the St. Peter's River, and thence to the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers, a distance of three hundred miles. A grant of 120,000 acres of land has been made to the Company, with $1,250,000 in State bonds, which are now being paid. Contracts for one hundred and fifty miles of the road were let out on the 8th June to A. DeGraff. Eighty-five miles of the road, with 12 miles of iron laid, will be graded and ironed by the 1st July, 1860. A force of two thousand five hundred men are at work on the road.

THE STOCK CASE.—The stock case just decided in the U. S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati, will have an important bearing upon future stock transaction. The point was whether Railroad Companies have a right to issue stock at a price below that named in the charter. The Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad Company issued and transferred to Wm. Sturges fifteen thousand shares of stock for $321,677, being less by $228,333 than the rate ($50 per share) made in the charter. Sturges subsequently transferred 600 shares to Stetson for his promissory note for $24,000, which was not taken up. Sturges sued on the note, and the case was taken before the Circuit Court on demurrer. The demurrer was overruled, and the validity of the sale by Sturges sustained.

The Overland Mail---Further Facts.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1858.

The practical failure of the overland mail by the Texas route is shown by the following bulletin which appears in all the papers of to-day:

"ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The second overland mail arrived here on Saturday night from California, with letters to the 20th ult., but no papers. The third mail arrived to-night, having made the distance in twenty-five days."

There is an error, a third mail having arrived. It left San Francisco on the 5th instant, and is not due till the 30th. The mail which did arrive two days behind its time brought no newspapers. It never will bring any. This mail mighs as well be sent in a pouch which a boy can empty on the back of a mule. It will never consist of more than a dozen or a hundred or two letters, of no importance. For who will entrust money, or drafts, or business communications to this post coach pilgrimage, when a sure conveyance, requiring a week's less time, is at the service of all who seek it?

It is time that it e tax-paying people began to look into these impositions called overland mails. It is time to inquire whether the people or any considerable part of them will derive an advantage from the expenditure of $600,000 per year on this amateur mail route. Senator Gwin writes a laudatory letter of himself to the President concerning this enterprise, and intimates that 3,000 troops ought to be designated to protect the route. This extra brigade would cost $3,000,000 annually.

The Post Office revenues continue to decline, the appropriations to rapidly increase. The appropriations for the service for the years 1857–'58, were $14,500,000, for 1858–'59, $15,000,000. The revenues for the last fiscal year have not yet been fully declared. They are *under* seven millions. The deficiency may reserve millions. The actual revenue during the first quarter of 1858–'59 was $1,816,000, representing for the year a total of $7,264,000. The expected deficiency, therefore, on the current year in this one department is $13,736,000, not quite double the revenue. The deficiency last year in all the departments taken together was $8,000,000.

There are six departments. The Post-Office deficiency was almost an exact average of the whole—one-sixth. We may suppose the proportion to hold good for the present year. Let us see the result. As one department is to five so is the ascertained deficit of the Post Office to the total deficit of the Administration for the year. Twelve and three-quarter millions is one-sixth of seventy-six millions and a half. By this little sum in the Rule of Three do we arrive at such a stupendous example of National Bankruptcy.

And with such experience before us shall we go on with this experiment of carrying empty mail bags nowhere for $600,000 a year? It is pouring water upon sand; it is throwing gold into the sea.

The postage stamps and envelopes issued to postmasters during the last quarter amounted to $1,330,254. This is equal to one-fourth of an aggregate revenue for the whole year of $5,321,015.

The Postmaster

Special Notices.

A Rare Chance for Employment.—Gentlemen combining a fair, agreeable, and pleasant employment, by which they can realize from $10 to $20 per week, will ascertain full particulars by addressing WM. KITCHING & CO., 165 Chambers street, New York City. One postage stamp required to prepay answers. 1y oct2 b149-1m

All those who are afflicted with any chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Liberal gratuitous information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," 1130 Broadway, N. Y. oct3 b148-2w 4t94

Sawyer's Vivid Extract of Rank, an Absolute remedy for Old Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Cold Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of rare fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. H. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and can be used as necessary, sensible, or anything that can move bowels into the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and stomach from which these chills arise, and fever and ague depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Rank," practicularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted, which contains all the qualities, as to the indications of tonics mingled, hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of irreproachable, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself by its merits.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. Phillips Brown, The Great Curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a trance, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed once. It is equally as safe in cases of Fits or Dyspepsia. Sent to any part of the country by mail on receipt of one stamp and postage. Address DR. O. PHILIPS BROWN, Baldwinsville, N. Y. No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

Shannon's Elixir.—For sale by Fahrestock & Co., 118 Randolph street. jy14

Chavier' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the supervision of the British Excise Laws, is eminently flavored with a Mixture of the Choicest Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering him the solution of the most eminent medical men, the purest and most delicious and delightful drink in use.

Its delicious bouquet, a soft and delicate flavor, differs entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnaps so objectionable.

Though introduced as a beverage, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Sickness, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and Bladder, &c. It is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Sickness, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and Bladder, &c. It is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Sickness, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and Bladder, &c. It is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Sickness, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and Bladder, &c.

Sold in delicate bottles, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Chavier' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

This article is adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Confectioners and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHAVIER. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

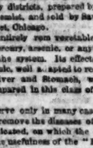
May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH. No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 87 South Water street.

WHITING & CO.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
oct3 b153-1y 10 Broadway, New York.

A most Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. A. A. Wilson's Toxic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. Wm. W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, in a letter addressed to Messrs. P Ingersoll & Harris, dated June 11th, 1856, says:—"During the last three years I have made use of several variety of medicines prescribed by Allopathic and Homeopathic physicians but all have failed; and I had relinquished all hopes of relief, when I was induced to resort to WILSON'S PILLS. These have effectually relieved me in repeated instances of late, and I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend them to all others who are afflicted with Dyspepsia. I consider my remedy is for sale by J. H. Reed & Co., Sargent & Illsley, Penton & Co., Gale Bros., Franks, Ball & Co., E. L. Wilson, M. Jerome, Thayer & Pike, H. F. Smith & Co., A. P. Hinner on, Fahrestock & Davis. aug7-1y 4290

Extension of Stay.—In consequence of the illness of the undersigned, the office of Dr. S. READ will not be necessary to close, but will remain in Chicago, and continue to receive patients at his office, 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., where he will remain for the present. Dr. S. READ, may be consulted Saturdays and Mondays for diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Liver, Bronchial Tubes, Asthma, and all Chronic Diseases, at their office No. 100 Lake street, up stairs, corner of Washington. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. S. READ.
DR. L. ROSENFELD.
Practical Opticians and Oculists.
sn15-1y 4264



Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, not by incorporation of its Charter, made personally liable for its loans. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
H.... South Water Street, ... 51.
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING OIAL.
☞ The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms. au24-6y

WHITING & CO., 153 RANDOLPH STREET.
OFFERS AT SALE FROM
STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.
WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Country orders solicited. 1y24-v626 ly

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY FOR SALE.
☞ We have a number of choice old B nrbon Whisky from the celebrated "Crows" Distillery, three and five years old, warranted pure, for sale by
B. HOWARD SMITH & CO.,
sel6d 1m South Water street.

Leather and Findings.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
228 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Saddlery Hardware
BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles, Varnishes,
Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.
P. HAYDEN,
P. WILSON, New York
Cincinnati.
WILLIAM V. KAY,
Chicago, Ill.
ap1-1y

TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles,
BRIDLE FRONTS
For Boston, Dexter Reins, Horse Covers and Blank Goods. No. 20 Lake Street, No. 21 Water Street.
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:
No. 20 Lake Street, ... RANDOLPH-ST. 220
Our Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store. au24-6m-1y

REMOVAL.

A. G. BURLEY & CO.,
Respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have removed their
RETAIL
CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY STORE
TO
NO. 43....LAKE STREET.....NO. 43
(Between Wabash avenue and State street.)
Where they solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them. se14-6m-s240

Sexions and Undertakers,

NO. 81½ FALLS STREET,
HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY
Style and Grade, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins; also Metallic Burial Cases are prepared, with Hearses and Carriages, and every requisite for Funerals furnished at short notice, and ready to give prompt attention to their friends. We have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. W. HART & MANUEL.

Ashland Reaper—The Factory to Lease.

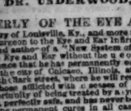
THIS ESTABLISHMENT THE SUBscriber desires to lease to responsible and energetic men on a long term, who will build the
Self-Raking Reaper and Mower,
Now in Brisk and Great Sale has been found by the public of over 7,000 machines to be the best. It is LIGHT AND DURABLE; is not complicated, and is easy managed. The factory and also the foundry, with all the machinery and tools necessary to build the R. P. Record, Architect, Scroll and Jig Saws, Planers, Boring and Mortising Machines, &c., &c., are for sale. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, and to do any other work in the machine line. A large stock of Reaper materials on hand, and for sale. Address
PAUL GRAY,
No. 31 Market Block, Richmond.

Opticians.

E AND EAR.

R. CADWELL,
OF TORONTO, C. W.,
IVELY KNOWN THROUGHOUT
United States and Canada, is now in this city on a
ING LOST SIGHT AND HEARING, and
discase of the delicate organs of
ion, from the first of November, where
for a few weeks. For further particulars,
on House, with which parties will find it to
to call and consult him.
TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, a
of 100 pages, containing numerous
ases, with reference, &c., to be had FREE
by applying to the agent as above.

Prove Your Eyesight.



K STREET ROOM 2, UP STAIRS....3
CHICAGO, ILL.
ELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK
AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTA-
one or short-sighted persons, from 10 to 80
of age, can be suited with a pair or more by
with Clark street, Room No. 2 in mind. Also
Microscopes, Telescopes, Opera and Field Glasses,
ometers, Levels, Compasses, Spectacles, Eye
ses in gold, silver or steel, cases neat to
ket or lady's reticule.
DR. L. E. ROSENFELD,
Practical Optician and Oculist.
se15-1y 4264

ERNMENT LAND LOCATING
AGENCY.
ers have had much practical experience
ting and Locating Lands
and Districts in the Western States, has
cilities for making valuable selections
and Warrants or Cash
a selection may now be made in
ISCONSIN AND MISSOURI,
having Warrants, can have them
D IN THEIR OWN NAME
IR CENT. PROFIT GUARANTEED
Payable in one year.
Wisconsin and Illinois Lands
OR SALE LOW FOR CASH,
ated in Kansas and Nebraska.
Homes must be secured in any Drug Store. I will send this
y assertion to any person on the receipt of one stamp
ay postage. Address DR. O. PHILIPS BROWN,
Baldwinsville, N. Y.
No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

Shannon's Elixer.—For sale by Fahrestock & Co., 118 Randolph street. jy14

Chavier' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the supervision of the British Excise Laws, is eminently flavored with a Mixture of the Choicest Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering him the solution of the most eminent medical men, the purest and most delicious and delightful drink in use.

Its delicious bouquet, a soft and delicate flavor, differs entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnaps so objectionable.

Though introduced as a beverage, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Sickness, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and Bladder, &c. It is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Sickness, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and Bladder, &c. It is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Sickness, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and Bladder, &c.

Sold in delicate bottles, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Chavier' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

This article is adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Confectioners and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHAVIER. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH. No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 87 South Water street.

WHITING & CO.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
oct3 b153-1y 10 Broadway, New York.

A most Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. A. A. Wilson's Toxic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. Rev. W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, in a letter addressed to Messrs. P Ingersoll & Harris, dated June 11th, 1856, says:—"During the last three years I have made use of several variety of medicines prescribed by Allopathic and Homeopathic physicians but all have failed; and I had relinquished all hopes of relief, when I was induced to resort to WILSON'S PILLS. These have effectually relieved me in repeated instances of late, and I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend them to all others who are afflicted with Dyspepsia. I consider my remedy is for sale by J. H. Reed & Co., Sargent & Illsley, Penton & Co., Gale Bros., Franks, Ball & Co., E. L. Wilson, M. Jerome, Thayer & Pike, H. F. Smith & Co., A. P. Hinner on, Fahrestock & Davis. aug7-1y 4290

Extension of Stay.—In consequence of the illness of the undersigned, the office of Dr. S. READ will not be necessary to close, but will remain in Chicago, and continue to receive patients at his office, 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., where he will remain for the present. Dr. S. READ, may be consulted Saturdays and Mondays for diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Liver, Bronchial Tubes, Asthma, and all Chronic Diseases, at their office No. 100 Lake street, up stairs, corner of Washington. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. S. READ.
DR. L. ROSENFELD.
Practical Opticians and Oculists.
se15-1y 4264

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, not by incorporation of its Charter, made personally liable for its loans. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
H.... South Water Street, ... 51.
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING OIAL.
☞ The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms. au24-6y

WHITING & CO., 153 RANDOLPH STREET.
OFFERS AT SALE FROM
STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.
WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Country orders solicited. 1y24-v626 ly

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PAUL GRAY,
No. 31 Market Block, Richmond.

Educational.

F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 335 and 337 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., will re-open on the 30th of September next.

TERMS, PER SCHOLASTIC MONTH:
Collegiate Department, per term $25.00
Intermediate " 18.00
Primary " 12.00

For particulars and references, see circular to be obtained at the institution, or at Geo. A. Gurney's Book Store, 134 Lake street, Chicago. oct3 b167-1m

A. LA BOMBARDIE, PROFESSOR OF French, begs leave to inform the public that he has become the instructor of private pupils or classes in the French Language, from the first of November next. Terms, Private Lessons, per term, $20 to $25. M.

He will also form an evening class for young men, at his room No. 45 Portland Block. Apply from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. oct3 b166 2w*

LIND UNIVERSITY.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of Lind University will be opened for the reception of Students on the 20th day of November next. The Trustee have created as Principal of the Institution SAMUEL P. WILLES, M., a graduate of Amherst College, a highly accomplished scholar and an experienced teacher. The best instructors will be given in the common and higher English branches, in Mathematics, and in the Classic and Greek Languages. The rates of tuition and room rent will be as low as at similar institutions in the country, and may be had near the Academy building on reasonable terms. The edifice for the school, now in process of erection, will afford satisfactory accommodations for pupils.

Lads over twelve years of age, and young men, will be received on application to the Committee on Education, at Chicago, or to the Principal, who may be addressed at Wadsworth, Lake county, Illinois, after the 1st of October, at that time at Lake Forest, Ill., where the Institution is located. Circulars, giving terms, studies, times of vacation, etc., will be sent to any persons who may desire them.

C. LIND,
R. W. PATTERSON, Committee.
M. THOMPSON,

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH Session will commence on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1858.
Students admitted to No. 21 Fifteen Pupils.
NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.
E. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal.
Address box 3886.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, September 13th. Prof. A. J. HAWKES, M. A., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at the residence, 151 Monroe street, and in whatever room to apply for admission before that day, or determined to do so will be by themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared. se4-2m

Garden City Institute.
NO. 20 HARRISON-ST.,—NEAR STATE.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTItution will commence on Monday, September 6th. Tuition, varies from $6 to $16 00. The French department is separate, and the number of pupils in this department limited to twenty-five.

For further particulars apply at the school room from 8 to 9 A. M., or H. O. SNOW, Principal.
se30-2m

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 275 HURON Street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this Institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 6th. The Female Department is entirely distinct from the male, having separate school rooms, separate recitations, recess, &c. For further particulars see circulars at Bradley's bookstore, or Keen's Music Store, or at the school room.
O. SNOW, Principal.
au31-1y 4417

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL
63.....EDINA PLACE.....63
The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of Miss MARIA STEVENS will commence on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. au11-1y 4370

Copartnerships, &c.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF HOWE, EOKLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be closed by EOKLEY, HOWE & CO., at their office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago, Aug. 11, 1858.

Copartnership Notice.
EOKLEY, HOWE & CO. The undersigned have formed a Copartnership for a Produce Commission business under the above name and style.
Office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets.
GEO. E. EOKLEY, GEO. A. MORSE,
ALBERT MOREL, O. H. LOOMIS.
Chicago, August 11, 1858.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad GRAIN ELEVATORS.

THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partners in the above establishments, will continue the business in addition to his own, as heretofore. All orders intrusted to us for the purchase or sale of grain will receive prompt attention.
SAM'L HOWE.
au11a 462-3m

Sewing Machines.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE—THE LATEST patent out—no infringement, but an improvement on all others.

SEWING MACHINES.

(Grant's Patent) The Ladies Companion Finale and Double Thread Sewing Machines are recognized as the best work of any other family machine and equally well, they will stitch, hem and gather—and are so simple that the work can be taken out, or so it cannot. There is no liver shuttle, bobbin or spool to handle. They do not tie stitches, and are the speediest and most elegant machine in existence. No noise, vibration, and cannot be got out of order. It is the only machine that will fasten any other machine if there are no springs in it, and are so simple a child can learn in one hour. The best instructions will be given in the shortest time at Lake Forest, Ill., where the Institution is located. Circulars, giving terms, studies, times of vacation, etc., will be sent to any persons who may desire them.

C. LIND,
R. W. PATTERSON, Committee.
M. THOMPSON,
au26-1m 4361

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au31-1y 4417

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M. THOMPSON,

$25 SEWING MACHINE.
Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST.

Will Stitch and Hem, Tuck and Fell, Gather and Embroider with perfection and will sew every kind of cloth, even Leather. And especially adapted for WILLOW WORK.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use them successfully.

Circulars or private directions will be sent with every machine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp, will be promptly answered. Address as above.

The Machines intended to cover tours in the West. Address EDWIN CLARK, Box 561, Chicago, Illinois, who can always be found at the Tremont House, Sherman House, Dearborn and Lake, No. 96 Lake st., on the third floor. There is a great number of Machines for sale, over the only the names of a few, who are among the first families, viz:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago having lately purchased Singer's Letter Improved Family Sewing Machines, and used it ever since, do certify that we consider it the best machine for family use now in use, and connect it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

E. P. Wilcox,	Mrs. Watson V. Cox,
Mrs. D. F. Cook,	Mrs. Levi S. Tuck,
Mrs. H. S. Gurnee,	Mrs. T. Gurnee,
Mrs. A. A. Sarrow,	Mrs. H. D. Downs,
Mrs. N. Ackerman,	Mrs. M. Hoyt,
Mrs. Frederick Rickords.	

Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many improvements over all others lately sold, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be most happy to show to any person calling at our rooms. It works with 2 threads, making the double-lock stitch, and when finished is not "linked," but altogether like the work done by hand. It runs light and is very quiet.

All are invited to call and see for themselves at 189 State street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.
N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country. au5-1y 4307

QUAKER CITY, DOUBLE LOCK
TIGHT STITCH.
$20 SEWING MACHINE
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This takes the same
TWO THREAD
Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut.

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PAUL GRAY,
No. 31 Market Block, Richmond.

Lumber, &c.

HENRY HOWLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
GANG SAWED SAGINAW LUMBER
—ALSO—
Lath, Shingles, Timber, Pickets
AND
DRESSED LUMBER.
Office and Yards,—South Clark Street.
(Adjoining Railroad Bridge.)
Connecting the yards both North and South of the Joint track of the Illinois Central; Galena and Chicago Union; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Rock Island, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads, our facilities for shipping Lumber into the country by Canal, or upon Lumber Docks, are unsurpassed.
Cars Loaded in Our Own Yards,
Saving to the Purchaser
All Loss by Breakage and Expense of Cartage
Are consequently by any dealers in the city.
HENRY HOWLAND,
HENRY DOTY.
se15-2m

J. W. SKINKLE & CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &c.
CORNER CANAL AND JACKSON STREETS,
Chicago.....Illinois.
(See notice elsewhere as to terms of all these 3 yards.)
Joist and Scantling of all sizes and lengths, constant on hand. Lath, Shingles, &c.
OUR FLOORING,
Of Norway and White Pine, we always stand ready to compare with any in this market, and invite all builders and others dealers to our stock on hand and facilities for filling orders.
J. W. SKINKLE & CO
au4-1y 4317

To Lumber Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR RENT a portion of Dock on the South Branch of the Chicago river. There is a side track of a railroad upon the lots which connects with all the principal roads in the city.

TERMS—For foot front 50 per year.
—Docks, 2c. p. m. 114 cents.
—Storage, 2c.

This property is as conveniently situated for Storing or Transhipping as any in the city.
For further particulars apply to
DR. BRAYARD.
No. 69 Clark st.,
Between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.
se30-2m

TO COUNTRY LUMBER DEALERS AND others in want of dry lumber.

We have half a million of good dry lumber just coming from Lake Michigan, which is in excellent order for early trade. Cargoes will be received from Lake Michigan, consisting mainly of Boards, Joist and Scantling, Flooring, Siding, Lath, &c., &c.
HANNAH & KOOP,
South Clark st.—near Lumber.
se13-6t-1m

SHALER'S PATENT CARPET SWEEPER, &c.

Greatest Domestic Improvement of the Age!

Wholesale and retail. A. G. SWAN,
69 Lake street.
☞ Dealers supplied at Manufacturer's rates. oct18d

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.
Office at Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.

PROPRIETORS:

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The *Press and Tribune* JOB OFFICE is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and more Skillful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.

The proprietors are prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of BOOK, JOB, LETTER PRESS and FANCY PRINTING, in the *BEST MANNER* at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

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Business Cards,	Posters,
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COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

MONEY.—There is no change in the Money Market worthy of note. Currency is in fair supply. Exchange steady at 1 per cent. premium. Discounts easy for legitimate business transactions.

COMMERCIAL.—There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but the transactions were limited. The Flour market was quiet, though held ers are more firm. About 600 bbls were sold at the following rates:—Common Spring Extra, $3; Fair do., $3.50; choice do., $3.75@4.00; Superfine, $2.50@3.00.

The Wheat market was quiet but firmer—holders of Spring generally refusing to accede to the terms of the buyers. Winter Wheat declined 1@2c. About 7,000 bushels Winter and 14,000 bu Spring change hands, at 98c f. o. b. for White River; 88c for No. 1 Red in store; 76@78c for No. 2 Red in store; 64c for No. 1 Spring; 56@57c for No. 2 Spring; and 47c for Rejected—closing firm with a fair inquiry by "short sellers."

The Corn market was dull, but prices are unchanged. About 9,000 bu changed hands at 50¼@51c for Canal afloat; 49c for No. 1 in store, and 47c for Rejected.

Oats remain dull. Barley still tends downward. Highwines quiet.

Freights are scarce. Vessels take oats to Buffalo at 3½c; Corn to Buffalo at 3½c; and Rejected Wheat to Oswego at 5c.

THE WHEAT CROP OF CANADA OF 1858.

The Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics publishes a letter in the Toronto *Leader*, in which he makes an estimate of the last harvest, based upon actual returns from fourteen counties of Lower Canada and thirty-six counties of Upper Canada. The following synopsis, taken from the paper alluded to, gives the principal facts:

The wheat crop of Canada, of 1858, according to returns received at the Bureau of Agriculture, is about 25 per cent below the average of ordinary years. The returns do not pretend to embrace the entire product of last year's harvest; but extending to the number of 100 and combining the united opinions of about 500 intelligent farmers, they may be regarded as sufficiently extensive to form the basis of a general average of the crop. These returns come from 46 different counties, of which 36 are in Upper Canada, where alone wheat is grown to any considerable extent. They show a state of things which we believe never occurred in Canada before: that the spring wheat was more productive than winter wheat; the average of the former being 13 2 3 bushels, and that of the latter but 12 bushels to the acre. Heretofore winter wheat has been deemed and has no doubt actually been the most productive. The reversal of this state of things is due to the great damage sustained by winter wheat from rust, midge and other enemies. On description of spring wheat, *Fife or Glasgow*, is reported to have almost entirely escaped from rust and injury; so much so that the able Secretary of the Board of Statistics, Mr. Hutton, computes that, if the entire crop of last year had consisted of this kind of wheat it would have been a full average, or 15 bushels an acre. This is three bushels an acre less than is set down as an average, in ordinary years of winter wheat. But the progress of the fly of late years has been such as to leave little hope that this average will be sustained in future. If it be equally certain that spring wheat will continue to enjoy the present exemptions from injury, we may calculate with some approach to certainty the lowest point to which the average of the wheat crop will be liable to sink, even under our present defective system of culture, and supposing that it may be necessary to have recourse to the production of spring wheat exclusively.

This is taking the very worst view of the case. Remedies against rust and fly may be devised that will render it unnecessary to abandon the cultivation of winter wheat. Improved culture may do something to arrest an evil which is every year increasing with alarming rapidity; and which, if not done, will render it impossible to the extensive production of spring wheat a necessity. Even this would be a serious matter; for a diminution of three bushels an acre would be equal to one-sixth of the entire crop. But this, the most important crop we produce. Whether this disadvantage could be counterbalanced by the increased production of oats, Mr. Hutton, that spring wheat does not require to be preceded by a dead fallow, as in the case with winter wheat, according to the prevalent notion on the subject, is a question which is worthy the minutest consideration. Its solution may be left to practical men. The facts prove—especially those connected with the last harvest—that unless some remedy can be found for rust and fly, a worse condition of things may and is very likely to occur, if the s tempt to grow winter wheat be persisted in. One of two things will be impossible: either a remedy for these evils must be found, or the attempt to grow winter wheat must be abandoned in the older settled townships; for the ravages of the fly do not appear, as a general rule, to extend to new settlements. Of winter wheat is may be important to know that the best remedy against rust is to sow the stalks of the rust and the fly.

O. the other crops there seems little reason to complain. Barley, oats and rye are reported to be in good average condition. The potatoes, in spite of the circumstance of their being cheaper than for several years past, are reported deficient to the extent of 25 per cent. This statement may be quite true, and yet, if not correctly understood, may lead to erroneous conclusions. If the crop is short, what there is of it is not likely to be much reduced in size, as was the case in previous years. The crop may be less than an average; and yet from its soundness go further than a larger one. In years when it was liable to be diminished, after it had been taken up by disease.

With regard to the Corn crop, the Secretary comes to the following conclusion:

That the Indian corn crop has been much less cultivated than usual, owing to the late season being extremely wet, and that there will be a very small surplus of this grain beyond what will be required for domestic purposes, for seven returns having reported that there is little or none grown this season.

The Wheat crop of 1857 was 31 per cent short of a general yearly average, so that the crop of the present year, according to the above estimate exceeds it six per cent.

CATTLE IN NEW YORK MARKET.

The *New York Tribune* of Thursday thus prefaces its report of the Cattle market of last Wednesday:

The little advance that drovers have been able to obtain the last two weeks upon the prices of some previous weeks, was all knocked back this week. We have reduced our quotations generally half a cent upon each grade, but that does not show the true condition of the market, since it being the dullest of all the dull ones, sellers are obliged to accept like terms as to time of weight, and are glad to get an offer at almost any estimate for the lower grades. There was such a large number sold ahead by 4 o'clock, that the owners began to feel alarmed at the prospect of having to hold them over for sale by 8 at $1 50 per cwt., which is the price charged in these yards. It was in vain that the brokers appealed to the wholesale butchers to help them out of the difficulty.

If drovers can see anything in the future say more encouraging, we congratulate them. We are not able to see with their eyes. They may say that the depression to-day is owing to the unusual warm weather, the sun shining so as to make woolen coats oppressive. That is possible, and it is also possible that we shall have it fair and warm next week. But it is more probable that stock owners in Illinois are pushing forward their cattle because the corn crop is not large, and the progress of frost is done, and will soon be food for fire instead of cattle. Let all prairie farmers take a word of caution in time about fire. The Kentucky stock man are pushing forward to get their cattle in the advance of freight rates soon. In fact, it is said the Central Road has advanced $5 a car, and will advance $10 or perhaps this week, and the Hudson River Road had advanced $5 a car, and withdrawing the assurance of Mr. Mason's letter that none of the roads would advance without due notice.

With regard to Hogs, the same paper says:

If the drovers of Beef Cattle and Sheep feel bad, let them take comfort in the reflection that they are not Hog drovers. Let those out of market think of it and be thankful that they are not in the same mess. The weather is warm, and market completely glutted, and no one seems disposed to buy, even at the nominal price of 4¼c per lb., gross, for butchers can't sell pork off the hooks at 6c.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

FREIGHTS.—Brig Mohawk Oats to Buffalo at 3½c; Schr Sevenoaks corn to Buffalo at 3½c; Schr Africa, wheat to Oswego at 5c.

FLOUR.—Firm. Sales to-day were:—125 bbls Common Spring Ext'a, at $5; 75 bbls choice do at $5 25; 495 bbls do do at $5 40; 315 bbls Common Superfine at $3 50; 50 bbls good do at $3 62½—all delivered.

WHEAT.—Worse. Receipts to-day, 7,850. Sales were:—1,500 bu White River at 86c f. o. b.; 1,100 bu No. 1 Red, at 88c in store; 700 bushels No. 2 Red at 76c in store; 700 bushels do at 78c in store; 700 bu do at 76c in store; 5,000 bu do at 76c in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 Red at 80c in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 in lots at 77c in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 in lots at 80c in store; 5,000 bu do at 78½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 80c in store.—Market closing dull.

CORN.—Dull but steady. 2,500 bu Canal in series at 50½@51c; 2,000 bu do at 51c afloat; 2,000 bu No 1 in store at 49c in store; 1,000 bu No 2 at 47c in store.

OATS.—2,000 bu new crop sold at 32½c afloat.

RYE.—Nominal at 65@66c.

BARLEY.—70 bu No 2 at 60c in store.

SEED.—300 bu Timothy in lots at $1 75 delivered; 60 bu do at $1 77 delivered; 1 0 bu do at $1 79 delivered.

MESS PORK.—Nominal at $15.

MESS BEEF.—$9@10 for Mess to Extra Mess.

LARD.—Nominal at 9¼@9¾c.

TALLOW.—6@7c for country and city.

HIDES.—Dull. Light, 5@6½c; Green Salted, 7@7½c.

PELTS.—October, 30@35c.

BUTTER.—Common, 9@11c; Choice Dairy 14@15c.

CHEESE.—In fair request at 14@9½c.

POTATOES.—Good to fair demand at 40@45c; Common, dull at 30c.

POULTRY.—Turkeys, Young, 9@9½c; Chickens, $1.40@1.50; Ducks, $1.75@2 00.

APPLES.—Green, $1.50@2 per bbl; according to quality.

CRANBERRIES.—$7.50@8 9 bbl.

Buffalo Market.
[BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Oct. 22.

FLOUR.—Market for Flour dull and heavy, with a general tendency to decline. Sales of Spring, at $3.50@3.60 for No 2; $3.75@3.80 for No 1; and $4 for good extra do; $4 50 for fancy do.

GRAIN.—Corn is in demand and a shade easier for prime; sales of 10,000 bu at 48,000 bu in all at 50c for prime; 49c for fair to good; 47c for Canal. Oats steady; sales of 6,000 bu at 32c. Barley quiet; sales of 2,000 bu at 60c for No 2 Canada West. Rye steady at 65c. Wheat—Market for white steady; sales 40,000 bushels at $1 for good to prime; 95c for fair to good Milwaukee Club; 100c for White Canada; 90c for Red Canada; $1 05 for Amber Iowa; $1 10 for Amber Genesee; $1 15 for white do; $1 20 for very choice do; $1 25 for Canada Club; $1 30@1 35 for choice white Genesee.

Clothing &c.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
143.....LAKE STREET.....143.

Are receiving daily from their Manufactory in Newark, N. J., all the
Newest Styles and Fabrics
—OF—
Fall & Winter Clothing,
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS,
—FOR—
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Which for Style and Workmanship are Unequalled in the City. Call and Examine their Stock.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

In this Department they CHALLENGE COMPETITION for QUALITY, VARIETY and STYLES of CLOTHS CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
At the Low est Cash Prices.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

In this Department can be found the largest and best selected assortment of YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in the city, and at NEW YORK PRICES.

SCOTT KEEN & CO.
143 Lake Street
oct20d3m

IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK
—OF—
Clothing at Retail.

The success we met with last year when we offered our goods at retail has induced us to manufacture a stock of fine goods well adapted to the sales of Spring. Prices and after this date, our entire Stock will be offered at Retail
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks,
58 and 60 LAKE STREET.
oct20-1 2m

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 & 83 SOUTH WATER-ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR
Consisting of
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, SATINETTS
STRIPED CRETS, SILK VESTINGS,
FANCY AND BLACK CASSIMERES,
FANCY VELVETS, &c. &c.

Also, Tailor's Trimmings.
We invite the attention of the trade to our
PALE STOCK
Now receiving and in store.
☞ Agents for Scotch Report of Fashion. [aug18d3m-ly

1858 -- FALL AND WINTER. -- 1858

BARRETT, KING & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
Are in receipt of their usual stock at 205 and 207 South Water street.

MOORE & SARGENT'S PATENT.

CROSS-CUT SAWING MACHINE.
STATE, COUNTY and TOWN RIGHTS
FOR SALE AT
197.....River-st.....197
☞ Machines for sale. Price $75. oct21-2w-b3t

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND
Sheet Lead Works.
—
COLLINS & BLATCHFORD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead,
—AND DEALERS IN—
PIG LEAD.
Agents for
COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY,
—AND—
St. Louis Shot Tower.
☞ A full assortment of the above Manufactures constantly on hand.
ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.
Collins & Blatchford,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets.
oct20d97-ly

WATER WHEELS.
VANDEWATER'S
Recently Improved Jonval Turbine
WATER WHEEL.
Office, No. 81 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.

I OFFER THIS IMPROVED TURBINE Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER WHEELS,

Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and have been tested in) Mills of all descriptions. They give a very

STEADY AND UNIFORM SPEED,

and are well adapted to very high as well as very low heads and for all kinds of work in which a high water without any material loss of power, and are not liable to clog with leaves or other trash, as they have no flat surfaces underneath. It requires a small amount of gearing to put up a high speed, and they will run at a high speed with a slow tail needs no o iling and will last for years. This Wheel is the most powerful Wheel for its size; 85 per cent of the whole power of the water (according to the quantity of water and wheel) under high heads and fall, and in all cases it is required to be set below the power laid down in the table and to give satisfaction wherever put in operation.

Rights for sale in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, County and Town fee y ights for sale.

Circulars and further information, which can be obtained at the Agent's Office, No. 81 South Clark st or FRANCIS HARVEY, Patentee and Manufacturer,
oct21-1y-b3979 G. J. McDOUGALL, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH.
CONCENTRATED LYE,
For making Soap without lime, with little or no trouble and trifling expense. The cheapest and most convenient article ever offered to the public. One can of Lye will make nine pounds of ELEGANT HARD SOAP and fifteen pounds of SOFT SOAP, without lime or grease. Every family can make all the soap, both hard and soft, they require for ordinary kitchen grease and the Lye, nothing else is required.

PRICE 25 CTS. All others using a STRONG LYE will find the "CONCENTRATED LYE" very useful and more effective article they can possibly use.

A single trial will convince any one of its great utility and value.

For sale by all DRUGGISTS and GROCERS in the country.

Beware of imitations. Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and for sale by their Agents, Messrs. ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND and Fort Dearborn Mill. Warranted pure. CITY PRICE LIST AND CIRCULAR FURNISHED on application.

Also—Caustic Soda for Soap-Makers, Soda Ash, refined Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Bicarbonate Soda, Bleaching Liquor, Magnesia, Nitric Acid, Muriatic Acid, Aqua Fortis, Chloroform, Soda Crystals.
oct21-1y-b3797

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SEAL ENGRAVER,
NO. 45 SOUTH CLARK ST., CORNER OF RANDOLPH.
NOTARIAL, COURT, CORPORATION,
Mason, Secretaries, I. O. O. F., Masonic, Library and Book Plate Engraving, Steel Dies, Stamps, Seals of every character engraved and adjusted to superior presses. Gold Lettering varied in all colors for Marking Merchants, Manufacturers &c. Stencil Dies, Steel Stamps and Figures for Marking Boxes, Bales and Barrels Cards, &c. Agents supplied with anything appertaining to the above. Will be found with Messrs. Scott & Co's Printing Office.
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KELSEY'S EXCELSIOR HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE,
NUMBER 102 RANDOLPH STREET.
Where he will keep constantly on hand both for wholesale and retail trade a large and well selected stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
Ever offered in the market.
Military Hats made to order.
☞ Country merchants supplied with stock on liberal terms.
C. H. KELSEY, A. H. HYATT, Proprietor.
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TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.
For Sale,
A cargo of Canada Gang Sawed Boards; two-thirds of which are Short Stock and Scantling.
90 M.—12 Feet in Length.
25 M.—14 " "
90 M.—16 " "
PRICE, $9.00 per M.
D. GOODWILLIE,
oct2-1y-b40 Corner of Franklin and Ohio streets.

SHOW CASES!! SHOW CASES!!!
CAMPBELL & CO'S
GREAT WESTERN FIRST PREMIUM
Show Case Manufactory,
63.....DEARBORN STREET.....63
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Show Cases, Counters, Desks, Sofas, Bureau Stand, Machines, Window and Cherry cases constantly on hand and made to order. P. O. address, box 2061.
CAMPBELL & CO.
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Painting! Painting! Painting

F. E. HIGBY & SON,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHADE PAINTING,
40 Randolph street Whitewashing and Hall Coloring a specialty.

TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS—
LAKE STREET MILLS will furnish Flour, Corn Meal, Rye Meal and Flour, Graham's Flour, Feeds of all kinds, warranted of superior quality, at the lowest rates, at low Prices.
☞ Parties in search of a No. 1 article, would save money by calling on
STEVENS, HORRIS & CO.

CIGARS! CIGARS!
—AT—
THIRTY-FIVE CASES OF CIGARS
On hand and for sale at
W. BATTLER'S, 35 Lasalle street.

GLASS! GLASS!! GLASS!!!—
Plate and Double Thick Glass, of large size. All assorted lots for sale low by
PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH,
Dealers in Glass, 39 South Water st.

GUM DROPS.—200 BOXES FRESH AS-
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PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH,
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HOPS! HOPS!—50 BALES PRIME
New York Hops for sale by
SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.,
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SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.,
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BLEACHED ELEPHANT OIL FOR
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Hardware & Machinery.

THE MORNING STAR RANGE
TOOK THE
SILVER MEDAL
—AT THE—
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.
ALSO
WINSHIP'S PATENT REFRIGERATOR,
And the
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Besides several other articles that may be found at the HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT of
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IF YOU WANT TO
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For the
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May be found there and at
The Lowest Prices.
STOVES FOR SOFT COAL,
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STOVES FOR OFFICES,
STOVES FOR PARLORS,
STOVES FOR HALLS,
STOVES FOR SHORT WOOD,
STOVES FOR LONG W OD
COOKING STOVES & WARMING STOVES
And, In short,
All Kinds of Stoves
EXCEPT POOR ONES
And all at
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
☞ NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY.☜
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PURE AIR & PERFECT VENTILATION.
The subscribers take this method of notifying the public that they have secured
Sawyer's Patent Heating & Ventilating Furnace,
And are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwellings. Stores or Churches. Also, their Boilers constructed on the same principle, for parlors, single rooms and halls, and, especially
RAILROAD CARS.
Ventilation perfectly all rooms in which they are used without any perceptible draught.
We refer to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheelock, and Carter & Baer, Architects of this city.
For further particulars inquire of the subscribers at their office No. 8 and 10 South Lasalle street.
P. LESTER & CO.
Chicago, Oct. 6th, 1858. oct6-3m

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BRASS FOUNDERS AND STEAM FITTERS,
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No. 116 and 118 Franklin Street,
Sales Room—104 Lake Street.

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Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Water Coolers, Copper, Cast and Sheet Iron Roller rails. A large stock of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING STOVES.
oct20-1y-b3

FULLAGER & SMEETH,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Manufacturers of all kinds of
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Corner of West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.,
(OPPOSITE THE MARKET.)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
☞ Repairing promptly done. Cash paid for old metal.
H. FULLAGER. oct2-3d-3m E. SMEETH.

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DEALERS IN
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NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, COFFEE,
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Steam Engines and Boilers,
Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, and Agents for the sale of Portable Floor and Corn Mills and Bolts:
Engine and Hand Lathes,
Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills Slide rests, Steam and water Gauges, Silvered Brass Work
POWER AND HAND PLANERS, ETC.
☞ Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.
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P. W. GATES. E. S. WARNER. C. CHALMERS.
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April 22, 1858. ap22-1y-b3

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JEWETT & BUTLER,
18.....Lake Street.....18.
INVITE THE COUNTRY TRADE TO THE Following:
50 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers. Bright
6,000 Kegs Assorted sizes and brands.
1,500 Bills Sheet Iron—assorted.
" " Tinned.
" " Zinc.
15 Casks Sheet Zinc.
TIN PLATE. PIG TIN.
COPPER BOTTOMS. BREASTS and COVERS.
RIVETS and BARS. TINNER'S TOOLS, &c.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
(aug4-y354-1y)

MILL FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
French Burr Millstones,
AND C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills.
Also dealers in
DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Boltings of all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Bails,
Bran Dusters, Fairbanks' Scales,
Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
Mill Furnishing Generally.
West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. P. O. Address box No. 974.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.
The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of extensive Machine Shops in the
Manufactory of Goulding, Bagley & Sewall,
Of Watertown, N. Y.,
would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers. Also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Governor, Valves, Arch Bars, and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered f. Chicago:

8 horse power.....	$600	25 horse power.....	$1,250
10 "	700	30 "	1,400
15 "	850	40 "	1,700
20 "	1,000	50 "	2,000

and in like proportion for large or sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE,
For Flour Mills, we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of Boilers in use at the West. We shall use an assortment of the above sizes at our establishment where they may be examined and the necessary information given. Parties at a distance can be supplied with, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines and warrant them to work well and give satisfaction.
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., at reasonable rates.
☞ Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MILL FURNISHING DEPOT.
West Water st., between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. P. O. Address box 974.
aug4d1-6m

1858. FOR THE FALL TRADE. 1858.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON & OTHER METALS
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
18.....LAKE STREET.....170
Offer to the Trade the following:—3,000 boxes Tinplates in all the standard brands, viz: Allaways, Crown, Coke, Charcoal Iron, assorted Coke and Charcoal, 10 to 28 lbs. Also Terne Plates, assorted Coke and Charcoal, 10 to 28 lbs. Sheets, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoes, Shovels, Axes, &c., &c.
A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines, Riveting Machines, Punches and Shears. Also, Copper and Iron Pumps, for sale at the lowest prices.
C. METZ, MANUFACTURER OF TIN
Ware, has removed to 193 Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Also, Agent for the Chicago Stove Pipe Co. Also, Gas Burning Co's Stoves. Also, Gas or Burning Oil Stoves.
COAL AND WOOD.
ISAAC COALE, AT THE OLD STAND
Corner of Clark and Adams street, offers for sale Wood of all kinds, delivered to any part of the city.
Also, Lake Lackawanna, Grate, Blossburg, and other Coals. Also, Lake Port, Cannel, Briar Hill, Hocking, Cook County, Hocking, Morris, and other Illinois Coals. Orders promptly filled and Coal delivered.
ISAAC COALE.
Office—84 Clark, corner Adams-st.
COTTON YARN, COTTON WARP, BATS
—AND—
FLAX WICK
Manufactured by
T. T. BARCLAY & BROTHER,
Philadelphia.
For sale by
T. T. BARCLAY, Sup't.
oct20-1m-b40

Commission Merchants.

R. S. KING.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
7 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, N. Y.
aug17-1y-b3

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 79 BEAVER STREET.....NEW YORK.
WALLER & CO.,
NO. 17 STATE STREET.....CHICAGO, ILL.
Cash Advances made on Produce in Store, or shipped to our Houses in New York.
JAMES LEES, JAMES S. WALLER.
EDWARD WALLER, New York. Chicago.

FAY & CO. PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE.....14 South Clark street
☞ Advances made on Consignments. P. O. Box 1638.
Chicago. aug18-1y

ENGINE FOR SALE—THE ENGINE and Boiler used by the Tarantx Office is for sale. It is nearly new, and in first-rate condition. It is rated 20 Ten Horse power, but is able to perform Fourteen to Fifteen Horse power labor. It is on excellent machine, and very economical on fuel. For sale cheap. Address this office. jy16-1f

RUMSEY BRO. & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the
PURCHASE AND SALE
Of Flour, Grain, and other Produce,
ON COMMISSION.
146.....South Water cor. Clark street.....146
oct6-1y CHICAGO.

CHARLES SANFORD, PRODUCE
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Agent for First Class Canal Boats.
Running from Chicago to St. Louis.
Cash advances made on consignments of property. Prompt attention to sales of Grain, &c.
Office, 147 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. myt-ly-b

BETTS, NELLER & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 12 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo.
no 6'57

FISH & LESTER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
14 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.
Cash advances on Shipments to Miss H. Fish, Buffalo.
☞ Refer to J. H. Dunham, President, Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago, and A. A. Estabrooke, Buffalo. jy30

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.,
NO. 89 SOUTH WATER STREET,
We are prepared at all times to make cash advances on Grain and Flour and Produce generally for sale here, or in New York, Boston, Buffalo or Oswego.
Consignments are solicited to sell in either of these markets at the same commission.
jy21-a2d-3y

DUPUY & MITCHELL,
FULTON GRAIN STEAM ELEVATOR
WAREHOUSE,
No. 346 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
The usual rates charged for summer and winter storage of Grain. Liberal advances will be made on Warehouse Grain Receipts. Insurance on Grain in Store, or shipped to our Houses in New York, Albany and Buffalo.
REFERS TO
GEO. W. PERKINS & CO.,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their Personal Attention to the Purchase and
FLOUR GRAIN AND OTHER PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
92 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
apr24-3m-b80

P. G. SALOMONSKI.....S. I. TUKEMAN.....JOHN C. ANDLER.
SALOMONSKI, TUKEMAN & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, CORNER Clark and Lake streets. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Stocks and bonds of every description, at the Boards of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago. Collections of the New York Stock Market received daily by telegraph. Refer to Greenleaf, Bailey & Co., Bankers, Chicago. Interest allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on deposits.
ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,
(Late Neely & Chase)
STORAGE AND FORWARDING MERchants, and Agents for Illinois Central Rail Road, Quick Lime, Plastering Hair, &c., Nos. 204, 206 and 208 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

SAWYER, MELLEN & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Nos. 205 and 207 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

D. HOWARD SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CORNER South Water and State streets, Chicago, Ill. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, produce, or merchandise. Liberal cash advances made on consignments to Messrs. Howard & Co., New York.
Chicago, May 27, 1858.—3m-p28

D. W. WHITING.....1858.....J. W. ANNIS
WHITING & ANNIS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Dealers in Western Produce, No. 7, near foot of Main street. Pier. Cash advances on consignments.
REFERENCES.—Kinsman, Hubbard & Co., Dean & Co., New York; Ritchie, Ford & Co., Simons, C. W. & Sherwood, Boston; Dunham, Hurd & Co., Chicago; John Gilbert, jr., & Co., Chicago. ap5-1m-p52

J. LEDUC,
(LATE AGENT OF EDWARD A. TRUDE, MONTREAL)
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
Office No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. Bernard & Frères, Montreal; Connolly, Leduc & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Ramsay, Bros. & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Ramsay, Bros. & Co., Chicago; Conolly, Leduc & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Hurd & Co., Chicago; John Gilbert, jr., & Co., Chicago. ap5-1m-p52

J. J. RICHARDS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 159 Son Water street, Chicago.
Refers to the following in the State of Illinois: J. Young Scammon, Chicago; Geo. F. Dole, Chicago; Ramsey, Bro & Co., Chicago; Rumsey Bro. & Co., Joliet; Messrs. Hoag & Co., New York; Hoag & Holbrook, St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield. ap22-1y-b3

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
153 S. Water Street,
CHICAGO.
WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH ADVANCES on Grain for shipment to our House in New York, or sell it in Buffalo or New York for account of consignors. UNDERWOOD & CO.,
se22-1y-b377 153 S. Water street

CASH ADVANCED.—I AM PREPARED to make
CASH ADVANCES
On Shipments or Produce for sale in Buffalo or New York or Boston.
jy27-dm-b390 Steel's Block, 134 South Water street.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NEW YORK.
Underwood & Co., Chicago,
Agents for the North-west.
ap22-1y

CASH ADVANCES.
WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH advances on Grain and Flour and Provisions for sale in suitable markets.
ap24-3m-p200 SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
22 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANT,
No. 6 Hilliard's Block, corner Clark and South Water-sts.
Agents for the CLINTON STARCH WORKS, Fulton, New York. Manufacturers of Pure Corn Starch, Company's Gloss. Orders promptly filled and Consignments solicited.
R. T. THOMAS & CO.,
(Late Thomas & Sackett.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Office and Warehouse, No. 203 North Dearborn street, two doors North of the Galena Freight House, Chicago, Ill. [ly-b3
Will give close attention given to the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, &c., on Commission.
oct6-1y-b3

BALL & GRIFFIN,
Commission Merchants,
Dole's Block, Corner Clark and South Water Streets.
We will make liberal advances on Grain and Flour shipped to Boston, New York, Albany and Buffalo.
REFERS TO
J. H. Dunham, L. H. Burch, H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago.
New York, Albany and Buffalo.
GEO. W. PERKINS & CO.,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their Personal Attention to the Purchase and
FLOUR GRAIN AND OTHER PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
92 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
apr24-3m-b80

P. G. SALOMONSKI.....S. I. TUKEMAN.....JOHN C. ANDLER.
SALOMONSKI, TUKEMAN & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, CORNER Clark and Lake streets. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Stocks and bonds of every description, at the Boards of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago. Collections of the New York Stock Market received daily by telegraph. Refer to Greenleaf, Bailey & Co., Bankers, Chicago. Interest allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on deposits.
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